

DAILY REPORT

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NAKASONE VOWS TO STRENGTHEN DEFENSE FORCES

OW230525 Tokyo KYODO in English 0502 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Yokosuka, Kanagawa pref., March 23 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone vowed Sunday to strengthen Japan's defense forces so that the country can "defend itself with its own hands." Speaking at a commencement ceremony at the Defense Academy, the prime minister also urged the graduates to "steel" themselves and turn the self-defense forces into a "strong and well-disciplined" fighting force. "We must not forget war in time of peace," Nakasone told the 415 graduating cadets. Peace and security is essential for the continued prosperity of Japan, he said.

The world situation, however, remains serious although there have been some bright spots in East-West relations following the summit meeting last fall between the United States and the Soviet Union, the prime minister said. He said Japan is determined to defend itself with its own hands and must therefore build up its defense forces both in quality and efficiency. The prime minister, however, also reminded the cadets to stand together with the people as, he said, defense capability relies on the trust and support of the people.

NAKASONE ON YEN APPRECIATION, MARCOS PAYMENTS

OW220355 Tokyo KYODO in English 0348 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 22 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Saturday described the yen's rise in value against the U.S. dollar as too fast. Nakasone told the Diet the yen rose too rapidly to 175 or 174 to the dollar. The prime minister was replying to a question from Dietman Tokuma Utsunomiya of the three-member Shinsei Club at the day's session of the House of Councillors Budget Committee.

Government and central bank officials have to date avoided any clear statement on what they see as an appropriate exchange rate. After hitting an all-time low of 174.60 yen in interbank trading on the Tokyo money market at one stage Tuesday, the dollar moved in the region of 175-177 yen later in the week.

Utsunomiya also grilled the government about reports that Japanese companies paid out large sums in kickbacks and commissions to the government of deposed Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos. The prime minister told the session that the government will do its best to find out the truth of the matter.

NAKASONE WANTS CROWN PRINCE TO VISIT PRC

OW240811 Tokyo KYODO in English 0720 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 24 KYODO -- Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda said Monday that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone would like Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko to visit China on behalf of Emperor Hirohito.

Gotoda was speaking in connection with Nakasone's message on a Japanese royal visit conveyed to Chinese Communist Party Leader Hu Yaobang by Junya Yano, secretary general of Japan's second largest opposition party Komeito, when they met in Beijing Saturday. Nakasone had asked Yano to convey the message on promotion of Japan-China friendship and a Japanese royal visit when Yano telephoned the prime minister before he and his party mission left for China Friday, Gotoda said.

Gotoda also said the royal visit will be decided through diplomatic channels between Japan and China.

PANEL FORESEES 4-5 PERCENT GROWTH, STRONG YEN

OW220939 Tokyo KYODO in English 0913 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 22 KYODO -- An advisory panel to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will recommend a long-term economic growth target of 4-5 percent a year as part of its policy suggestions to be unveiled April 7, aides said Saturday.

The relatively high growth target, to be proposed by the Study Group on Adjustment of the Economic Structure for International Cooperation, mirrors Nakasone's call for a switch in the Japanese economy to a pattern of growth led by domestic demand rather than exports, they said. The group has been discussing ways of restructuring the economy to reduce its heavy dependence on exports, which has helped Japan reap massive trade surpluses with the rest of the world.

Japan chalked up a record 46.1 billion dollar surplus last year, 86 percent of it -- 39.5 billion dollars -- with the U.S., according to Finance Ministry figures.

The panel, chaired by Former Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Maekawa, will also urge tax incentives and financial help to promote direct overseas investments, a measure aimed at encouraging industries without international competitiveness to shift production abroad, the officials said. This will step up the change in the industrial structure into one oriented to domestic demand, they said.

The group has agreed that such a structural change would be delayed if the government continued for a long time to operate the controversial low-interest lending scheme for small exporters hit hard by the yen's sharp appreciation, they said. The lending program has been attacked by the U.S. as a measure to subsidize exporters and "duties" the negative effect of the higher yen on exports.

Instead, the advisers will urge the government to take sweeping measures encouraging small exporters to switch lines of business to those closely linked with domestic demand while assuring workers involved of retaining their jobs, the aides said. These suggestions are based on the belief that the year's value will remain at the current high level. The yen is hovering around 175-176 yen to the U.S. dollar after hitting a record postwar high of 174.60 yen in Tokyo Tuesday.

The panel will voice opposition to any increase in government bond offerings, proposed by some leaders of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), the aides said.

The advisers think increased bond issues would not only boost the already swollen budget deficit but run counter to the Nakasone government's policy of holding down fiscal spending in favor of increased private-sector investments in public projects, they said. The panel will recommend promotion of private-sector commitments to public projects in Tokyo and other urban areas, like a Tokyo Bay Bridge project in which businesses are to participate by forming a joint venture with the public sector, they said.

This will make budget funds available for public works in regional parts of the country and contribute to expansion of domestic demand, they added.

PHOTOCOPIER MAKERS EXPECT EC ANTIDUMPING DUTIES

OW240813 Tokyo KYODO in English 0733 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 24 KYODO -- Japanese photocopier manufacturers are preparing for the growing prospect of their products being declared by the European Community (EC) Commission to be priced at less than fair value, industry sources said Monday. In an attempt to bypass imposition of "antidumping" duties expected in the event of such a finding, an increasing number of manufacturers are preparing to boost or launch production in the EC, the sources said.

"We will continue to assert, based on data, that we are not dumping photocopiers in the EC," said a spokesman for the Japan Business Makers' Association.

But pessimism is growing in the industry, the sources said. One reason is that developments are similar to those concerning electronic typewriters, which are now subject to antidumping duties of 17 to 35 percent. The EC commission ruled in late 1984 that Japanese electronic typewriters were being sold at unfair prices. Another reason is that there is no sign of Japanese photocopier exports to the EC slowing down despite the dumping investigation under way, the sources said.

"We could face antidumping duties of as high as 50-60 percent, well over those on electronic typewriters," said Hiroshi Hamada, president of Ricoh co. The issue surfaced in the summer of 1985, when five European manufacturers, including rank Xerox of Britain and Olivetti of Italy, complained to the EC commission that 13 Japanese firms are "dumping" photocopiers in the EC.

The commission is expected to hand down a ruling soon, possibly in April, the sources said. The Japanese companies account for some 70 percent of photocopiers sold in the EC. Anticipating a ruling against them, some Japanese makers are replacing shipments to the EC with local output, as they have done for electronic typewriters. Canon Inc., for example, has increased production at its West German and French subsidiaries to 5,000 and 10,000 units a month, respectively. Canon officials said the company plans to cover all EC sales with products from the subsidiaries in Giessen, West Germany, and Liffre, France, within this year.

Ricoh is scheduled to start producing 2,000 photocopiers monthly in May at its British plant in Telford, operated by Ricoh U.K. Products. Other manufacturers are preparing to follow suit while Sharp Corp. and Minolta Camera Co., both without production footholds in the EC, are considering launching local production, the sources said.

RYABOV-LED SOVIET DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Meets With Kim Il-song

SK211036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 21 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on March 21 received the Soviet Government delegation headed by Yakov Petrovich Ryabov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, on a visit to Korea to attend the 20th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technical Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Pak Nam-ki, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-yol and Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Chong-u. Also present there were Soviet Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov, commercial representative Nikita Zhukov and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to him. He arranged a luncheon for the guests.

Tours Mangyongdae

SK210508 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 21 (KCNA) -- The Soviet Government delegation headed by Yakov Petrovich Ryabov, vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, visited Mangyongdae. The delegation was accompanied by Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin and Vice-Minister of External Affairs Kim Chong-u.

It inspected the construction site of the Nampo barrage, the Taedonggang battery factory, the Pyongyang Metro and the Taean general heavy machine complex. It toured North Hamgyong Province. The guests went round the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex, the Chongjin thermal power complex and the Saenggiriyong ceramic factory, and others.

The North Hamgyong Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee hosted a reception for the delegation. On March 20 it laid wreaths in the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt. Taesong and before the Liberation Tower and the Friendship Tower.

Concludes Visit

SK221038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 22 (KCNA) -- The government delegation of the USSR headed by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Yakov Petrovich Ryabov left for home Saturday by plane after attending the 20th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technical Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin, Vice-Chairman of the Commission of the Metal and Machine-Building Industries Choe Man-hyon, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Chong-u, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Hong Hak-su, Vice-Chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology Yi Kon-sik and other officials concerned. Soviet Ambassador N. Shubnikov, commercial representative Nikita Zhukov and Soviet Embassy officials here also saw off the delegation.

PAK SONG-CHOL LEAVES FOR CSSR, BULGARIAN CONGRESSES

SK221022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 22 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Vice-President of the DPRK, left here Saturday by air to attend the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. It was seen off at the airport by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK, Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and other officials concerned. It was also farewelled by Czechoslovak Ambassador Vaclav Herman, Bulgarian Ambassador Vasil Hubchev and Soviet Ambassador Nikolay Shubnikov to Korea.

KIM YONG-NAM MEETS NIGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

SK240532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0513 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 24 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Lagos on March 19 between Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, and Bolaji Akinemi, minister of external affairs of Nigeria. Present at the talks on our side were the party of the foreign minister and the Korean ambassador to Nigeria and on the opposite side were officials concerned of the Ministry of External Affairs. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

U.S. URGED NOT TO RETURN FILMMAKER, ACTRESS TO ROK

SK240512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 24 Mar 86

[KCNA commentary -- "United States Must Not Flout Human Rights of Sin Sang-ok and Choe Un-hui" -- KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, March 24 (KCNA) -- Foreign press reports say that the U.S. authorities are now making "a serious consideration" of the matter of choosing a place of settlement for Sin Sang-ok and Choe Un-hui.

According to a South Korean radio March 21, an information official of the U.S. authorities babbled about a sort of "aid of humanitarian character" and "flexibility in treating them", saying that it is evident for them to return to South Korea as their "nationality should be regarded as South Korean" and the South Korean puppet authorities are "welcoming" them.

According to an AP report, the South Korean puppet authorities, announcing that they would "closely cooperate with U.S. officials" in connection with this case, are making sugar-coated words, "urging Sin Sang-ok and Choe Un-hui to return to South Korea as early as possible."

These facts intimate that the United States and the South Korean authorities are holding a sinister political bargaining to flout the lot of the two with it on the chopping board.

As for Sin Sang-ok and Choe Un-hui, they left South Korea eight years ago in search of refuge abroad as they could not freely engage themselves in film activity. Today the fascist suppression is harsher in South Korea than that at that time.

It is clear to everyone that they who are well aware of this do not want to return to South Korea. In Vienna where they disappeared, there is the South Korean puppet "Embassy". But, they did not go there. They went to the U.S. Embassy and asked for "help". This fully proves that they have no intention to return to South Korea which they had left after having had bitter experience.

Yet, the U.S. authorities are now talking about the possibility of returning them to South Korea, while keeping their whereabouts in secrecy after they placed Sin Sang-ok and Choe Un-hui under their "protection". This naturally make one doubt if they are putting some psychological pressure upon them to make them hope for return to South Korea.

If the U.S. authorities hand Sin Sang-ok and Choe Un-hui over to the South Korean puppets by inventing this or that unreasonable pretext against their free will, this will be an immoral crime wantonly trampling underfoot the publicly recognized international law and totally infringing upon and bartering away their human rights.

It is only too clear that although the South Korean puppets, talking about "close cooperation" with the U.S. authorities, are shamelessly resorting to deceptive and placatory tricks to take them back to South Korea, they are not sympathetic with their position and have no good intentions towards them.

In working round-the-clock to take Sin Sang-ok and Choe Un-hui back to South Korea, the South Korean puppets seek a black-hearted design to make their human rights a scapegoat for their dirty political ambition. The South Korean puppets try to veil the more terrible military fascist rule in South Korea and tone down the ever mounting anti-"government" sentiments of the patriotic people and demoractic forces there by taking Sin Sang-ok and Choe Un-hui to South Korea.

The Hong Kong paper "SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST said: "The blow is severe not just because the two (Sin Sang-ok and Choe Un-hui) had chosen to work for the North but, when they had another change of heart, they preferred life in the United States. This is a telling indication of their distrust, and a reflection of what liberal-minded cultural groups in South Korea feel towards the present regime." This is the truth of the case.

The U.S. authorities, too, would not be able to shut their eyes to this stark fact. If the U.S. authorities dare play a reckless drama to hand them back to South Korea contrary to their free will, irretrievable, grave consequences will be brought about above all to them. This will make the U.S. authorities unable to escape a stigma as an accomplice in the criminal act ruthlessly trampling underfoot and flouting the human rights of Sin Sang-ok and Choe Un-hui.

As can be seen by the fact that the South Korean puppets laid an obstacle in the way of the North-South dialogue in the past by bringing forward the matter of Sin Sang-ok and Choe Un-hui in a preposterous way, if the U.S. authorities hand them over to the South Korean puppets, this will inevitably result in making the North-South confrontation more acute and throwing a wet blanket over the resumption of the North-South dialogue.

Since they accepted the request of Sin Sang-ok and Choe Un-hui, the U.S. authorities, if they want to respect their human rights and find a fair solution to their matter, must not hand them over to the South Korean puppets but help them live freely in a place they want in accordance with international law and practice. The South Korean authorities must give up the inhumane and criminal moves to flout the destiny of Sin Sang-ok and Choe Un-hui and sacrifice them for their vicious political ambition.

REPORT ON ROK DEMONSTRATION IN PUSAN 23 MARCH

SK231450 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1318 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] This is a news report that has just come in. According to foreign press reports, at a time when the struggle of youths, students, workers, and democratic personages is being vigorously waged in Seoul almost daily, a massive antigovernment struggle was waged today in Pusan.

Today, a rally for forming a New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] branch for the signature collection campaign for constitutional revision was held in Pusan. After this rally ended, some 20,000 people who had attended the rally turned out to the streets and staged a fervent demonstration in defiance of the fascist clique's suppression.

Standing at the head of the ranks of demonstrators were Kim Yong-sam and Yi Min-u, president of the NKDP. Fervently condemning Chon Tu-hwan's maneuvers to continuously maintain his fascist rule, and calling for him to step down from the post of president, the demonstrators marched in the streets, shouting the slogans "Down with the military dictatorship" and "Revise the Constitution." The demonstrators continued their march in defiance of the suppression by the police forces deployed along the streets.

Foreign press reports said that Kim Yong-sam, co-chairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, appealed to the demonstrators to demonstrate their strength in order to terminate traitor Chon Tu-hwan's dictatorial rule. At the rally, Kim Yong-sam appealed to the demonstrators to struggle to the end, saying "the war for justice has begun," "we should not stop this march for democracy," and "we should make the firm determination even to sacrifice our lives for this march."

Kim Tae-chung, who was unable to go to Pusan today because of hindrance by fascist clique, appealed, in a tape-recorded message sent to the rally, for the people to make South Korea the second Philippines. According to a foreign press report, Kim Tae-chung, in the tape-recorded message, said that the political spring that has come to the Philippines is vigorously coming to South Korea. The same foreign press report also stated that more than 10,000 people, including opposition figures, youths, students, and religious figures, have already signed for the revision of the Constitution.

Meanwhile, according to the same foreign press report, the fascist clique tried to block all buses from operating to the rally site in a bid to hinder the rally, held under the sponsorship of the NKDP. The rascals also tried to block the citizens from gathering at the rally site by suddenly organizing an unexpected outdoor art troupe performance and by calling on government employees and business firm employees to come to their offices for work despite the fact that it is a Sunday, in a bid to block people from attending the rally, the foreign press reported.

ROK INFORMATION MINISTER'S STATEMENT REFUTED

SK230332 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 22 Mar 86

[23 March NODONG SINMUN commentary: "Where Is the Source of Misfortune?"]

[Text] On 21 March, South Korean Minister of Culture and Information Yi Won-hong issued a statement. This long, 3,400-word statement slanders us from beginning to end. He grumbled that we are masterminding the provocation of social unrest in South Korea by engaging in political instigation and by spreading groundless rumors and that we are further strengthening such psychological warfare with the campaign to collect signatures for constitutional revision and the Philippines situation as an occasion. His grumbling proceeds from the impure intention of passing the blame for aggravating social unrest in South Korea onto us. Demonstrations continue and the campaign to collect signatures for constitutional revision is being conducted in South Korea, thus promoting social unrest and a terror-stricken atmosphere. This is a result of the current dictator's fascist rule and his maneuver to extend it, and it not related to us.

Struggles against the dictatorship have been strengthened and even opposition figures and religionists have taken to the streets in South Korea not because someone masterminded it but because they were encouraged by the development in the Philippine situation resulting in the expulsion of dictator Marcos. The 8 March issue of the U.S. newspaper PACIFIC STARS AND STRIPES reported that the political disturbance in the Philippines became a matter that could not be overlooked in South Korea, where the ruling and opposition parties are in the state of acute confrontation, and that many antigovernment figures termed South Korea as another Philippines on the verge of explosion. Yi Won-hong should have thought beforehand how social unrest in South Korea, which is on the verge of explosion, has been promoted.

He also denounced us for making the 1988 Olympics a political matter, not a matter related to sports. It is they who have made the Olympics a political matter. This is very clear in their assertion of linking the hosting of the Olympics with being qualified for admission into the United Nations and in their attempt to realize cross-recognition and cross-contacts by making the Olympics a stage for their contacts with communist bloc countries and to use the Olympics as a springboard for the fabrication of two Koreas. Attempting to make ill use of the Olympics in the maneuver to reign in power for an extended period of time is another example of how they have made it a political matter.

No matter how hard he may try, Yi Won-hong will not be able to reverse black and white. Because he was too absorbed in black propaganda, he unjustly slandered even our proposal that U.S. force, which blocks our country's reunification, withdraw from South Korea and that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, which aggravates tension in Korea and which increases the danger of a nuclear war there, be stopped. He pretended as though the presence of U.S. forces contributes to peace and as though the "Team Spirit" exercise were of a defensive nature.

How in the world can U.S. forces, which have occupied half the country's land for some 40 years and which have made it a business to seek a policy of war, contribute to peace, and how in the world can waging a test nuclear war on the assumption of a northward invasion, thus leading the situation to the brink of a war, be a defensive exercise? Such absurd talk can be uttered only by those circles which remain in existence under U.S. protection and which benefit from pursuing confrontation with us. Finding a way out by forming an illicit connection with foreign forces, betraying the nation, is an anachronistic way of thinking. His statement that day is an expression of the consciousness of a crisis by those who are cornered after being rejected by the people.

He said [the people] must strengthen their guard against impure leaflets, which are a fearful ideological bomb, and against psychological warfare, which is an enormously powerful part of modern war. It is the South Korean people who have released such a bomb, which makes them tremble with fear. Those responsible for making the people do so are the persons in authority in South Korea, who have subjected them to misfortunes and calamity by enforcing a fascist rule.

REACTION TO SOUTH DEFENSE MINISTER'S PRESS REMARKS

VNS Commentary

SK220456 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, I will talk about the outrageous language uttered by Minister of National Defense Yi Ki-paek at a press conference held for domestic and foreign reporters on 20 March at the office of the Defense Ministry. Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek harangued the reporters on a shopworn, fictitious threat of southward invasion, saying that the danger of the North's provocation has further increased and that the next 2 to 3 years will be the most dangerous period.

Hopping from place to place, Chon Tu-hwan has recently tried to spread the false and fabricated propaganda about the so-called threat of southward invasion. Not content with this, he had Yi Ki-paek compare the Armed Forces in the North to that in the South by enumerating fabricated figures as if the threat of southward invasion were real, not one that has been conjured up, and heatedly stressed a sense of urgency as if some kind of situation were about to develop. This is nothing but a ridiculous act.

First of all, Yi Ki-paek's attempt to mislead people by saying that the military tension has never been greater since the cease-fire than it is now, while trying to make the touch-and-go state of war created on the Korean peninsula appear to have been generated by the North is nothing but brazen-faced nonsense similar to a thief calling others thieves.

It is clear to everybody that it is because of the U.S. imperialists' and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's war maneuvers that tension on the Korean peninsula has been exacerbated with each passing day. Even at this moment when Yi Ki-paek refers to military tension or a touch-and-go state of war, South Korea itself is leading the situation to the brink of war by staging the "Team Spirit-86" war exercise for an invasion of the South.

This notwithstanding, South Korea is babbling about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion. This is nothing but a sophistry designed to placate the antiwar and antinuclear sentiment, including the struggle against the "Team Spirit-96" military exercise, which is expanding daily among our people, and to justify and accelerate its maneuvers of preparing for a war of northward invasion.

The antiwar, anti-U.S., and antigovernment struggle by the masses of all walks of life, including the students, is surging forward with each passing day across the country, including Seoul. As has been reported, on 19 March, some 500 students from Korea University and Yonsei University staged a fierce anti-U.S. and antigovernment demonstration on campus, shouting the slogan "U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarist capital, go home." Also, on 18 March, students of Seoul National University staged a demonstration against the criminal "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, burning the Stars and Stripes as an expression of their demand that the United States cease supporting Chon Tu-hwan's dictatorial regime.

Prior to this, on 7 March, such Seoul National University students as Kim Chu-yong, a senior majoring in international economics, and Choe Chin-ho, a senior majoring in Oriental history, who had registered as candidates for the presidency of the student body, disseminated leaflets calling for a halt to the "Team Spirit" military exercise and for the launching of an antiwar and antinuclear movement.

Feeling uneasy about the anti-U.S., antiwar, and antigovernment struggle fiercely staged by the people of all walks of life and about the exposition of its criminal maneuvers for a war of northward invasion, the Chon Tu-hwan group is now trying to find a breakthrough in spreading the shopworn theory on southward invasion. Viewed in this context, Yi Ki-paek's babbling that a war can be waged by the North within the next 2 to 3 years is nothing but an expression of a goal pursued by the Chon Tu-hwan group which is trying to bring the crisis facing its regime under control, by diverting the attention of our people and ultimately to secure its stay in power longer.

As is widely known, with the recent downfall of the pro-U.S. dictatorial Marcos regime in the Philippines, the world's attention has shifted its focus on to Chon Tu-hwan's dictatorial regime. Encouraged by the development in the Philippines, our people's anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiment has been expanding with the passage of every minute, accelerating the demise of the dictator.

The downfall of the Chon Tu-hwan group, an established fact as clear as day, has already been placed on the table for historical judgment. At a time like this, the Chon Tu-hwan group is leaving no sordid tactic untried in an attempt to prolong its life at any cost.

Yi Ki-paek's babbling about the need for unity in national consensus and crystallization of national strength by linking it to the 1986 Asian and 1988 Olympic Games is nothing but a revelation of the group's intention to placate our people's anti-U.S. and anti-government fighting spirit, which has been surging forward, at all costs and to bring the crisis facing its regime under control. In other words, the Chon Tu-hwan regime is trying to achieve its ambition for long-term office by such deceptive words that the people should do as they are told by the government for 2 to 3 years, setting aside such things as constitutional revision or opposition to the "Team Spirit," under the pretext of an imminent infiltration from the North, asking them if it were not in the interests of the nation.

In conclusion, Yi Ki-paek's babbling before the domestic and foreign reporters should be appropriately described as outrageous language aimed at cloaking the nature of the Chon Tu-hwan group as the enemy of peace and the enemy of the people and to provide a favorable condition for achieving its ambitions for long-term office by bringing the crisis facing the group's regime under control.

With no machinations, the Chon Tu-hwan group can justify its maneuvers to provoke a war of northward invasion, nor can it escape the same fate as that which befell the pro-U.S. dictator Marcos. Our people's anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle will spread further across the country. The Chon Tu-hwan group should look squarely at the reality of the situation and step down from power without delay, as unanimously demanded by our people.

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK220350 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 21 Mar 86

[22 March NODONG SINMUN commentary: "The Theory on Southward Invasion Cannot Constitute a Measure for Bringing Things Under Control"]

[Text] On 20 March, Yi Ki-paek, South Korean defense minister, met with domestic and foreign reporters, quite suddenly and unusually. His remarks at the press conference were long and tedious. His remarks can be summarized as that we have increased offensive military forces and then moved and deployed them on the frontlines and are trying to invade the South. Thus we can either stage provocations in order to hinder the Seoul Olympics or wage a localized war, or full-scale war of southward invasion.

Although there have been many versions of the theory on southward invasion propagated by South Korea, never before has there been a southward invasion. Nobody will be convinced on the theory on southward invasion even if South Korea freshly fabricates one and spreads it. The theory on southward invasion is a shopworn, anticommunist slogan and a product of a crisis that South Korea comes up with to mislead public opinion whenever its internal situation becomes complicated. The internal situation in South Korea has never been as troublesome as it is now. Students are holding mass rallies and staging demonstrations against dictatorial rule, and a campaign of collecting signatures demanding the revision of the Constitution is being conducted on the streets. Recently, ordinary politicians and religious people came out into the streets and joined in the students' demonstrations. This has greatly shaken the root of the dictatorial foundation of those currently in power.

Yi Ki-paek's sudden and hurried press conference in which he spread once again the theory on southward invasion is a last-ditch tactic fabricated by those who are being bludgeoned at home and abroad and who find themselves in trouble to bring the situation under control by diverting the attention of the people.

As for the Seoul Olympics, the South Korean people themselves do not support them. The youths and students are supporting the proposal on cohosting the Olympics by the North and South, while opposing them in a do-or-die spirit. Even the opposition party politicians are against the holding of the Olympics in Seoul without the realization of democracy.

We have no intention of invading the South. The act of slandering us, while linking, quite preposterously, the nonexistent threat of southward invasion to the Olympics is brazen-faced strategic propaganda.

In his press conference on this day, Yi Ki-paek repeatedly stated such a paradox that there are great differences in the North and South Armed Forces because the North has superior Armed Forces. Then he said that the differences can be narrowed only by U.S. protection. With no proper (?basis), South Korea mentions the presence of powerful U.S. Armed Forces, saying that it is strong because its Armed Forces are equipped with modern weapons, whenever it finds it necessary to say so. And then it double talks that the North is superior whenever it finds itself in disadvantageous circumstances; such a monologue is not worth discussing.

While intentionally ignoring the deployment in South Korea of modern U.S. military equipment, including nuclear weapons, Yi Ki-paek referred to U.S. protection after enumerating unilateral figures which he had fabricated as he pleased. This is nothing but an earnest solicitation of the permanent stationing in South Korea of U.S. troops and an increase in the amount of U.S. military aid. It is also an expression of the flunkeyist and traitorous disposition of confronting fellow countrymen backed by the outside forces.

When can peace be achieved if the imbalance, an act of placing the cart before the horse, is stressed under the pretext of peace settlement and of security, the military buildup and strengthening of equipment are being accelerated, and if the North-South confrontation is fanned? Such an act will only exacerbate tension and increase the danger of war.

On this day, after haltingly reading the text of his speech, which must have been written by U.S. policymakers, Yi Ki-paek walked out of the press conference in a hurry. The content of his speech on this day and the anxious expression on his face shown in the course of the press conference can be viewed as a reflection of their [not further identified] uncomfortable internal atmosphere.

The current crisis and chaos created now in South Korea are what the fascist rule has brought about. South Korea can never be able to bring under control the deepening crisis and chaos by spreading the shopworn theory on southward invasion alone.

COMMENTARY SCORES 'TEAM SPIRIT' LANDING EXERCISE

SK210423 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Cho Tong-ik Station commentary: "A Reckless Playing With Fire Aimed at a Northward Invasion"]

[Text] The "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique has entered a serious stage. According to a report, on 18 March, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique staged a large-scale amphibious operation exercise, which marked the climax of the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise.

This joint and combined amphibious operation exercise which was reportedly staged with an aim of coping with an emergency on the Korean peninsula; participating were the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway; battleships, transport ships, and landing vessels, including the flagship of the U.S. 7th Fleet Blue Ridge; tanks; various type of aircraft; and landing troops. The marine corps units of the puppet Navy and various types of military equipment were also mobilized in this exercise.

The amphibious operation exercise was reportedly staged in such a way that while the aircraft carrier Midway conducted naval gunfire on the coastal area of a simulated enemy and fighter planes flying from bases in the central sector of the frontline bombed on it, thus making it a sea of fire, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the puppet Army units began a surprise landing.

This amphibious operation exercise by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique was an extremely provocative and adventurous war racket in light of the content of the exercise and the scale of armed forces mobilized. This amphibious operation exercise was playing with fire vividly exposing to the world the bellicose nature of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets and the aggressive and dangerous nature of the "Team Spirit-86" military exercise. It was also not only aimed at threatening our people by force but was also a vicious challenge to the peace-loving aspirations of the people at home and abroad.

Staging this dangerous war exercise, the enemies clamored that it was an annual defensive exercise. This is indeed a brazen-faced, far-fetched sophistry. In military science, it is a common sense that words like "defense" and "amphibious landing" are incompatible. An amphibious operation is needed only for an aggression against others, and, therefore, it has an offensive nature in itself. In particular, the U.S. imperialists have adopted amphibious operations as one of their main operational tactics in invading other countries. As everyone still recalls, in the past Korean war, the U.S. imperialists attempted to stage large-scale amphibious operations on the East and West coasts of Korea as part of their new offensive operations.

It is also an already known fact that in the past aggressions against many countries, the U.S. imperialists adopted amphibious operations. In provoking a new war of aggression against Korea, the U.S. imperialists attempt to launch a surprise occupation of major port areas in the northern half of the Republic and to penetrate deeply into its inland with a pre-emptive attack, including a nuclear attack.

The coastal area of a simulated enemy that the U.S. imperialists are talking about is precisely the coastal area of our Republic, and the emergency that they are talking about means precisely the case of their war of aggression against Korea. This can be vividly proven by the fact that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets designated the Pohang area, which is geologically similar to the coastal cities of our Republic, as the area of their amphibious operation exercise and then mobilized the vast armed forces, including the U.S. 3d Marine Division, for the exercise in a bid to train them as amphibious forces in case of a new war of aggression against Korea.

The defense that the enemies are clamoring about is nothing but a reversed attack. It is too clear that the "Team Spirit" war exercise that the U.S. imperialists and the puppets have frantically staged every year under the signboard of defense and annual exercise is precisely an extremely reckless preliminary war for a northward invasion. The size of the regular troops participating in this "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise is reportedly the largest in history which is an increase of 10,000 as compared to last year. For this joint military exercise the U.S. imperialists are mobilizing even the U.S. 9th Infantry Division which has been newly reorganized as a test unit for the modernization program of the U.S. Army.

There is no guarantee that the "Team Spirit" war exercise will not be turned into an actual war. The situation of our country faces a touch-and-go danger in which the flames of war may be ignited at any moment. Our people are keenly watching the reckless war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges with heightened vigilance and are fully prepared to cope with any situation.

If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges think that they can gain something by threatening someone through blackmail and use of force, this will be a great miscalculation. If the enemies provoke us, we will impose due punishment upon them. The U.S. imperialists and their stooges should renounce their reckless playing with fire.

COMMENTATOR DENOUNCES CHON REMARKS ON WAR DANGER

SK210958 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 20 Mar 86

[21 March NODONG SINMUN commentary: "Trying To Seek Survival From a War"]

[Text] Saying that the next few years will be a period during which the danger of the recurrence of a war will be very great, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has recently called for making complete preparations for quickly establishing a wartime system to cope with the contingency of the recurrence of war.

With the initiation in South Korea of the full-fledged phase of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise staged by more than 200,000 troops of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces and the puppet army as the momentum, guns are being fired and gunpowder is reeking everywhere. Despite the fact that, having advanced a peaceful proposal for stopping large-scale military exercises, we have taken practical measures for implementing this proposal, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have played with fire after all, ignoring this proposal. This is enough to prove from where the danger of aggression comes.

It is unusual that today, when the unprecedentedly large-scale "Team Spirit" war exercise has reached its zenith, the puppet traitor has babbled about the recurrency of a war and has called for establishing a wartime system. With the possibility of the development of the criminal "Team Spirit" joint military exercise into a war at any moment in mind, he called for quickly establishing a wartime system. In an attempt to cope with this, he called for maintaining the appropriate level with regard to stockpiling wartime materiel and storing emergency medicines and daily necessities.

Facing an unprecedentedly grave ruling crisis, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is trying to seek survival by traversing the road of war. Since the occurrence of an incident in the Philippines, the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democracy has been stepped up in South Korea in an unprecedented manner. Although the puppets are trying to suppress the struggle by using the two-pronged trick of tyranny and appeasement, the struggle has been further stepped up, with demands for the resignation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan. When traitor Chon Tu-hwan advanced a proposal for discussing the issue of revising the Constitution after hosting the Olympics, those participating in the struggle said that democracy is much more important than the Olympics. The South Korean people have said that the only road for the dictator to take is to die or resign.

Trembling and fearing that he does not know when he will meet the same fate as that of Marcos as a result of the people's merciless rejection and isolation of him, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is trying to divert, for the time being, the people's attention by raising a fuss through picking a quarrel with us. It is base for him to try to change his position, after being sentenced to the death penalty, by strengthening the fascist suppression of the people through picking up a quarrel with us, and by giving impetus to war preparations. As a last-resort measure, traitor Chon Tu-hwan plans to light the fuse of war in the event everything comes to a rupture.

The situation in South Korea today resembles that which existed shortly before the time when, under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, dictator Syngman Rhee provoked the Korean war. Referring to the cause of Syngman Rhee's lighting of the fuse of war under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, (Davis Konger), who once served as division chief in the intelligence training department of the MacArthur command, said: It is completely rational to infer that the war was a last-resort measure taken by Syngman Rhee, who was insane.

Harassed by instability at home as a result of economic catastrophe and by the hostile National Assembly, and wavering in the face of the fact that the people willingly listened to a peaceful statement issued by the North, the Syngman Rhee regime, playing for the last stakes, caused the country to be plunged into a civil war.

The South Korean situation, in which the people have risen against dictatorship, in which confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties has surfaced in political circles, and in which the economy has faced a catastrophic crisis, is much more serious than the situation that existed at that time. Viewing this situation, observers at home and abroad predict that traitor Chon Tu-hwan might touch off a second Korean war or a second Kwangju incident as a last-resort measure.

We are watching traitor Chon Tu-hwan's unusual military moves with vigilance. If the dictator lights the fuse of war in an attempt to save his declining destiny, this will be his final path.

DEEPENING POLITICAL CRISIS IN SOUTH REVEALED

SK211222 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0139 GMT 20 Mar 86

[20 March NODONG SINMUN commentary: "Deepening Crisis and Disorder"]

[Text] The South Korean situation is being constantly aggravated. While the anti-government demonstrations by youths and students are continuing, politicians and religious figures have started to turn out on the streets. In early March, hundreds of religious figures staged demonstrations in Seoul and Incheon. In mid-March, thousands of opposition party members turned out to stage demonstrations. Demonstrators demanded that the fascist Constitution be rescinded and the dictatorial ruling system be overthrown.

In mid-February, the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], the number one opposition party in South Korea, joined the democratization movement by launching the signature campaign to revise the Constitution for a direct presidential election. The mass demonstrations staged by the opposition politicians and religious figures show that the democratization struggle staged primarily by students has now entered a new stage of development. The street demonstrations by the opposition political forces and religious figures are reminiscent of the situation on the eve of the 19 April popular uprising in 1960. The anti-government advance launched by the students in the wake of the dishonest ballot casting and counting in the presidential and vice presidential elections expanded into a popular uprising participated in by the opposition politicians and the masses of all strata. As a result, the fascist Syngman Rhee dictatorial rule crumbled. As the unjust 15 March elections were a product of the dictatorial rule by Syngman Rhee, seeking a presidency for life, the indirect presidential election system that has deprived the eligible voters of voting rights is a product of the current ruler's scheme for long-term office.

The South Korean dictator has continued to oppose a direct presidential election system and to embellish the present Constitution by which the indirect election system has been established. He said that the indirect election system seeking to establish a democratic tradition is overwhelmingly supported by the people.

However, the continuing student demonstrations staged against the dictatorship and the fascist Constitution, the 10 million signature campaign for constitutional amendment, and the anti-dictatorial demonstrations by the opposition politicians and religious figures have removed the mask of the hypocrite and greatly shattered the foundation of his rule.

He opposed a direct presidential election system because no eligible voters voted for the dictator in the past. At the same time, he babbles about the establishment of a democratic tradition, although there is no democracy in South Korea. This is totally indisputable.

The growing mass movement to overthrow the dictatorial ruling system and rescind the fascist Constitution has refuted the dictator's opposition to the direct election system, his favoring of the indirect election system, and his gibberish regarding the establishment of a democratic tradition.

The person in authority in South Korea, in continuing suppression to hamper the signature campaign for constitutional amendment by mobilizing police troops and all necessary laws, suddenly invited the NKDP president and other people to Chongwadae and accorded them hospitality by arranging a luncheon. The sudden change in the attitude toward the president of the opposition party, who was unable to leave his home until the previous evening because his feet were bound, took place immediately after the expulsion of dictator Marcos in the Philippines. He dreaded the impact on South Korea of the sudden change in the Philippine political situation which made the dictator fall overnight after having remained in power for as long as 20 years.

Realizing that his foothold established over a 6-year period can crumble more easily, he said that the question of revising the Constitution proposed by the opposition party can be discussed in 1989, and requested that the signature campaign be stopped and the politics of dialogue sought instead. This proposal that he put forth as an emergency measure faced due rejection by the opposition party.

The politics of dialogue has been exploited only as a camouflage to conceal the dictatorial rule. In the National Assembly, which has been described as a stage for the political dialogue, none of the proposals for democratization put forth by the opposition party have been adopted. Without the participation of the opposition party, only the ruling party's bills to maintain and intensify dictatorial rule have been passed unilaterally.

The present dictator says that he will step down when his term is over. However, he dreams something different. If he were willing to step down from power, he would not oppose the direct election system demanded by the people, and there would be no reason for him to oppose it.

The change of power schemed at in the inner sanctum of the ruling circles through the blocking of the exercise of voting rights by the eligible voters is false and meaningless. He is only trying to move his dagger from the right hand to the left.

Last 14 March, in a statement, the National Council of Churches in South Korea said that it opposes the transfer of power from one hand to the other, and that the transition of power should be realized on the basis of democratization. The people demand that the present dictator step down from power by discarding the fascist club he has wielded since 1980, and that the Constitution be revised for the direct election system and for turning power over to a democratic personage.

Last 9 March, in his sermon delivered in the Myongdong Catholic Cathedral, Kim Su-hwan, cardinal of the Catholic Church in South Korea, stressed that democratization is an urgent demand, and said that a fundamental way to overcome the crisis created in South Korea is to revise the Constitution.

Abolishing the fascist Constitution, ending the dictatorial rule, and realizing the democratization of social and political life are a life-and-death matter for the South Korean people.

The deepening anti-fascist struggle for democratization by the South Korean youths and students and the expanding signature campaign for constitutional amendment are the reflection of such an urgent demand. The present rulers' iron-fisted politics to maintain the dictatorial rule has only added fuel to the fire of the struggle for democratization.

Because of the people's growing struggle and because of the confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties, South Korea today is in a serious political crisis and faces social disorder. Under the strong pressure from the people and the opposition party, the persons in authority are raving that because the Asian Games and the Olympic Games are nearing, creating disorder through the violation of laws will not be allowed. Thus, they are exploiting the Olympic Games as a means to overcome the crisis.

The Olympic Games must not be exploited as a means to embellish and varnish the dictatorial rule. In South Korea, the frictions between the people and the ruling circles are widening, the confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties is being intensified, and the crisis and disorder are deepening with each passing day. Thus, South Korea is not a place for international games. At the same time, the persons in authority, who are, at present, desperately trying to quench the fire before them, are not in a comfortable position to talk about the games.

The South Korean youths and students, the opposition party members, and the people are firmly opposing the Olympic Games, about which they are talking while ignoring the demand for democratization. In South Korea, fascist rule has brought nothing to the dictator other than to accelerate his own isolation. By selling out sovereignty to the foreign force and instigating North-South confrontation, he has aggravated the situation on the Korean peninsula. At the same time, by intensifying the division of the nation and by committing the Kwangju massacre, he has committed unpardonable crimes before the nation. For him who has become the target of the people's animosity and curses, nothing is left. He can only die or flee overseas, as has been correctly pointed out by a South Korean opposition figure.

Unless the masses' demand for democratization is satisfied, the crisis and disorder will continue to deepen. The crisis and disorder are precisely the same as those crises and disorders that brought about the fall of the former dictators -- Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui -- in the past. Is it not time for the present South Korean dictator to make a voluntary decision regarding his future?

NODONG SINMUN STRESSES ROLE OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

SK240521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0506 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 24 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Sunday carried a signed article headlined "Role of Nonaligned Movement is Increasing." The paper said the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year address stressed the need to actively strive to further develop and strengthen the Nonaligned Movement this year greeting the 25th anniversary of its inception.

It said: a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force, the Nonaligned Movement is playing a big role in the historical development and international affairs. It greatly contributes, first of all, to the remarkable promotion of the cause of independence against imperialism.

With the emergence of the Nonaligned Movement the world revolutionary forces decisively grew in strength, the imperialist reactionary forces were greatly weakened and the people became able to powerfully advance the cause of independence against imperialism with an incomparably superior strength.

The Nonaligned Movement has strengthened the position of the newly-emerging countries in the United Nations and other international forums to check the arbitrariness of imperialism in the international arena and contribute to the fair solution of many international problems in conformity with the will and interests of the newly-emerging countries.

The Nonaligned Movement wages an active struggle to liquidate the old international economic order, a product of the colonial system which is still used as an important lever of the imperialist monopolies in their exploitation and plunder of the developing countries and establish a new equitable order.

Today the Nonaligned Movement plays an important role in the struggle to prevent a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and defend world peace and security, the paper noted, and continued: What is noteworthy in recent years is the intensification on a broad scale of the struggle to establish and expand nuclear-free, peace zones without any nuclear weapon and danger of war.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK put forward the policy of turning into a nuclear-free, peace zone the Korean peninsula which has been turned into an area of the greatest danger of nuclear war due to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and its conversion into a most dangerous hotbed of nuclear war. The Nonaligned countries are unanimous in supporting the WPK's policy and intensifying struggle for its realization, regarding it as a just initiative to prevent not only the danger of nuclear war in Korea but a thermonuclear war in the world.

What is most important for the Nonaligned Movement to fully discharge its mission for the history and the time is to achieve the unity of its ranks. The DPRK will strictly abide by the idea and principle of the Nonaligned Movement and make every possible effort to develop and strengthen it.

COMMENTATOR PREVIEWS U.S. OFFICIALS VISITS TO SOUTH

SK221400 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Cho Tu-ul Station commentary: "Visits to South Korea by Persons Seized with Uneasiness"]

[Text] It has been reported that the U.S. imperialists will send a rascal named Sigur, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, to South Korea around the end of this month. It has also been reported that following this visit, they will send U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger to Seoul in early April and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz to Seoul in May. The successive junkets to South Korea by the leading men of the U.S. imperialists, following the junket by Wickham, who sneaked into South Korea a little while ago, are related to the present South Korean situation and, in particular, to the serious crisis facing traitorous Chon Tu-hwan in the wake of the Philippine situation.

As is well known, at present, the very provocative "Team Spirit-86" war exercise is being staged in the air, on the land, and on the seas of South Korea. Warmonger Wickham sneaked into South Korea at this very time and, following him, Sigur will be sent to South Korea. This is aimed at commanding the provocative "Team Spirit-86" war exercise on the spot, thus completing the northward invasion plan, which has been already devised, and instigating confrontation and war. In addition to this, the successive junkets by the leading men of the U.S. imperialists are aimed mainly at rescuing the crumbling colonial rule system of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, which is isolated and rejected at home and abroad and which is seized with utmost uneasiness and fear, by invigorating this clique.

At present, because of the nation-selling and traitorous acts that it has committed, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is suffering a serious crisis. The South Korean youths, students, and people, who are inspired by the recent fall of Marcos' dictatorial regime through actions of the Philippine people, are waging a vigorous struggle to overthrow dictatorship and to abolish the fascist Constitution, and the opposition party and opposition figures are actively engaging in the campaign to collect 10 million signatures for constitutional revision. While noting that Marcos was defeated by the people, the South Korean democratic figures, youths, and students have said that if democracy is not realized, Chon Tu-hwan will also face a tragic end.

The struggle against traitor Chon Tu-hwan's dictatorial rule by the South Korean youths, students, and people is spreading more vigorously than at the time when traitor Pak Chong-hui came to a tragic end in 1979 as a result of the South Korean people's struggle. That is to say, the development of the situation in South Korea bears a close resemblance to the situation seen on the eve of an explosion. Even Western news agencies commented on the development of such a situation in South Korea by saying that there is an indication that the whirlwind that swept the Philippines a short while ago will also blow in South Korea. This is really a matter of great concern not only for fascist dictator Chon Tu-hwan but also for the U.S. imperialists. At a national security meeting that they held suddenly a short time ago, the U.S. imperialists concluded that the situation on the Korean peninsula shows signs of upheaval and decided to attach great importance to South Korea in their policy toward East Asia and the Pacific at a time when the Marcos regime in the Philippines collapsed. This shows how embarrassed they are over the chaotic political situation in South Korea. Because of this, the U.S. imperialists placed Siguro, special presidential adviser, in the post of assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, who is mainly in charge of South Korean affairs, and, on placing him in this position, rushed him to South Korea. It is very clear to anyone that Sigur, after sneaking into South Korea, will devise a conspiratorial plan to soothe and weaken the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for independence and democracy and to maintain their colonial rule forever by invigorating colonial puppet Chon Tu-hwan.

On his arrival in Seoul recently, Wickham invigorated the Chon Tu-hwan ring by babbling about so-called assistance and cooperation. The U.S. secretary of defense and the U.S. secretary of state, who are scheduled to visit South Korea following Sigur, have the same mission. Even though the leading men of the U.S. imperialists are attempting to successively sneak into South Korea and to resolve the crisis facing their colonial rule by instigating the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is trembling with uneasiness and fear, they are miscalculating. During the Philippines situation, the leading men of the U.S. military circles [as heard] sneaked [into the Philippines] almost daily and attempted to devise plans to resolve the situation. However, they could not block the people's struggle and could not rescue Marcos from a miserable end. No measure taken by the U.S. imperialists can save traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is already on the verge of collapse, from a miserable situation, or maintain their crumbling colonial rule for long.

History has shown that dictators who sell out their country while currying favor with foreign forces and who turn against the people face nothing but destruction. No matter what conspiracies the leading men of the U.S. imperialists may devise after sneaking into South Korea, they cannot block the struggle of the youths, students, and people. Removing traitor Chon Tu-hwan from South Korea and building an independent and democratic new society there are the common aspiration and will of the South Korean youths, students, and people. After stopping futile acts and giving up their policy of occupying South Korea before they face greater protests from the people, the U.S. imperialists must withdraw from South Korea, together with all of their forces of aggression and lethal weapons.

EXPORT COMPANY IN HAMHUNG OVERFULFILLS QUOTAS

SK210457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 20 (KCNA) -- The Hungnam Taesong export goods processing company in Hamhung, South Hamgyong Province, is a leading export goods production base of our country. The company has overfulfilled its assignments for exports every year since it was established over 10 years ago. Having fulfilled the first quarter plan for this year till mid-February, it has already carried out its assignments for the first half year.

The amount of the com-6's last year's exports increased 47 times as against 1977 and the variety of export goods 8 times. The company is well equipped with up-to-date processing, quick freezing and transport facilities.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il giving working guidance to the company on March 11, expressed satisfaction with the excellent arrangement of export goods processing facilities. And he stressed that the quality of goods must be ensured on the highest level, the amount and variety of exports be increased and supply of raw materials be ensured well.

The working people of the company have now risen up to carry out the task set forth by Comrade Kim Chong-il during his working guidance, with a determination to carry out this year's export plan till October 10 and increase export 1.8 times as against last year's through energetic endeavours for increased production.

INFORMATION MINISTER ON DPRK PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN

SK211127 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 21 Mar 86 p 3

[Text of statement issued on 21 March in Seoul by Yi Won-hong, ROK minister of culture and information and spokesman for the ROK Government]

[Text] The North Korean communist group has recently perpetrated the act of groundlessly slandering us, of conducting vicious political propaganda, and of fabricating and spreading malicious rumors in connection with our internal political issues and the 1988 Seoul Olympics by mobilizing all of its propaganda means, such as broadcasts aimed at the South, impure leaflets, and broadcasts over loudspeakers installed within the DMZ, thus being hellbent on southward psychological warfare aimed at chaos and division within our society.

Not just yesterday or today has the North Korean communist group perpetrated propaganda against the South aimed at division and chaos in our society by mobilizing all types of means and methods. This notwithstanding, we cannot but view as very grave the fact that its propaganda against the South has been rapidly increased and has become more malicious this year, when the constitutional questions is being debated at home and the Asian Games are near at hand.

That is to say, since it began to fiercely conduct propaganda against the South in the middle of February, when the signature campaign for constitutional amendment was launched, the North Korean communist group has incited social disturbances by fanning conflict in the political circles while abetting the masses in participating in the signature collection campaign for constitutional revision and expanding and developing the campaign into a great march toward democratization. In the meantime, it has specified some religious figures by name and has asserted that they promote so-called democratization.

In addition, it has incited students to form a united national front as the main force of struggle, has set forth awakening workers and farmers to this end as its duty, and has agitated workers to take the lead in overthrowing the present regime in firm solidarity with all strata. When the Philippine situation was created in late February, the North Korean communist group encouraged again the off-stage forces and some religious figures to take the lead in promoting democratization, distorting our present situation while describing it as a "situation on the brink of being a second Philippine situation."

In other words, the North Korean communist group is, in reality, attempting to stir up extreme chaos and division in society by fanning the signature collection campaign through making reference to the Philippine situation and, ultimately, to expedite the overthrow of the system. Thus, it is seeking the creation of a decisive moment, a favorable time, for southward invasion.

To this end, it has also fabricated vicious rumors and has unhesitatingly perpetrated the act of fully exposing its ulterior motive for armed provocations. Furthermore, it has asserted that the 1988 Seoul Olympiad is not a sports question but a political question and has openly stated that it "can never look at this with folded arms," thereby conducting undisguised disturbing offensives.

To seek to alienate Korea from the United States and seize an opportunity to communize the entire Korean peninsula with armed force by forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from Korea, it has, moreover, undisguisedly threatened that, in case the United States continuously supports Korea, the lives and properties of Americans in South Korea cannot be guaranteed, and has even slandered the annual "Team Spirit" exercise, which the group was invited to observe and which is aimed at defense.

In this way, the content of the North Korean communist group's propaganda against the South is diverse to the extent that the content cannot be listed one by one, or itemized. Also, the quantity of its propaganda against the South has rapidly increased since February. Propaganda offensives against the South through newspapers and broadcasts have numbered as many as 250 during a 1-month period since the middle of February. Furthermore, the number of impure leaflets against the South collected this past February was twice the number of leaflets collected during the same period last year. In this connection, we should clearly perceive the situation in which the North Korean communist group has recently rapidly intensified incitement directed against the South.

As has already been warned by the Korean and U.S. military authorities on several occasions, the North Korean communist group has completed all preparations for southward armed invasion. At this moment, it has launched massive propaganda offensives to take advantage of conflict in our society and among a segment of the political circles, issues arising on campuses and within the religious circles and the labor sector, and the recent Philippine situation for the creation of the decisive moment for southward armed attack.

In other words, by fiercely waging the agitation offensive against the South, they are accelerating the possibility of an armed attack by means of propaganda and agitation. Such intensive fierce agitation against the South seems to have been prepared since last year under a meticulous plan. Namely, they changed the name of the Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, the clandestine broadcast directed against the South, to the Voice of National Salvation, increasing the power output, and began to operate another channel of clandestine broadcast against the South, thus substantially augmenting the propaganda and agitation means directed against the South.

As our people are well aware, we have at hand the Asian Games in September of this year and the 1988 Olympics, the great national events that will provide for us a great turning point in making a great leap forward in the history of the nation, and are opening a phase of a booming and vigorous national economy under hard-won favorable economic conditions.

We are convinced that this golden opportunity, if utilized well, will provide the nation with a turning point for a great leap forward and for an overwhelming predominance over the North in the North-South competition. For this reason, the North Korean communist ring, in an attempt to destroy our golden opportunity for a great leap forward, will concentrate all its efforts on obstructing the Asian Games and will resort to all means, fair or foul, to obstruct the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

Therefore, at this crucial juncture, we should be very careful to prevent the situation in the political arena, the campus disturbances, and the religious and labor issues from being inadvertently taken advantage of by the North Korean communist ring, resulting in damage to our national security and unity.

Also, we should take care so that the various partisan assertions and conflicts among ourselves are not reflected in their eyes as division and confusion, and we should further heighten our vigilance so that the theory of revolution by the masses and other radical ideologies and actions of some people will not serve their miscalculation. We should be particularly careful about the unfounded rumors contributing to aggravating the confusion and conflicts in our society and, ultimately, to helping them. We should not provide them with the grounds for miscalculation for an armed attack, and, by coping well with their agitation against the South, we should prevent their miscalculation.

Although there is no shooting war on the Korean peninsula, psychological warfare, without the firing of gunshots, is being fiercely waged today, at this very moment. We should be well aware that such psychological warfare will weaken the nation's spiritual combat capability and will cause the unity of social organization to collapse.

The North Korean propaganda leaflets are dreadful ideological bombs, and the psychological warfare over the airwaves is a means of modern warfare that can have an enormous impact. We should not forget for even a moment that should our society be divided and fall into a state of confusion because of their psychological warfare, the enemy's secret agents will infiltrate, taking advantage of the situation.

The North Korean side should immediately halt the agitation against the South, full of falsehood and intrigue, for the sake of the atmosphere for the continuation of North-South dialogue. The North Korean side should clearly know that this is the precondition for national reconciliation and peaceful reunification.

The people are cordially requested to maintain a high vigilance against their intensive psychological warfare against the South, not to be deceived or disturbed by their deceptive agitation against the South, and to wisely cope with any of their maneuvers for social division, thereby carrying out their duties and occupations faithfully.

DJP REJECTS NKDP TIMETABLE FOR DEMOCRATIZATION

SK220035 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday demanded the opposition accept the proposed formation of a special constitutional committee and rejected the opposition's "three-phase democratization schedule."

Rebuking the New Korea Democratic Party's move to push ahead with the signature campaign, the DJP contended "all political issues should be converged to the forum of the national assembly in accordance with the principle of parliamentarism. We strongly denounce NKDP's unreasonable and immoderate struggle to gain power and their illegal agitations for the sign-in drive," said the DJP in a resolution adopted at a meeting of its lawmakers.

The resolution said, "we further denounce the NKDP move to use college students and the assembly to satisfy political ambitions of certain persons." The DJP vowed to spearhead efforts to realize the "grand politics" proposed by President Chon Tu-hwan that called for a moratorium of political strife till the nation successfully hosts the 1988 Seoul Olympics and achieves a peaceful power shift.

The NKDP Wednesday proposed a three-phase democratization timetable -- that the constitution be revised within this year to pave the way for a direct presidential election, that a presidential election be held in 1987 and that the olympics be hosted under the leadership of a new government.

SODNOM ADDRESSES 19TH MPRP CONGRESS TASKS

OW190735 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1459 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Mar (MONTSAME) -- The highest forum of Soviet communists proves that the CPSU consistently continues the Great October cause, confidently follows a Leninist course, and worthily fulfills the role of political vanguard of the working class and all Soviet people, said Dumaagiyn Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers. He spoke today at a meeting of responsible workers of the MPRP Central Committee and heads of ministries and departments of the MPR.

D. Sodnom stressed that the political report of the Central Committee delivered at the Congress by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, immediately imparted a creative and businesslike character to the congress by its broad treatment of questions, depth of content, and innovativeness in putting issues before Soviet society.

The CPSU congress documents, he emphasized, serve as models of a genuinely scientific and creative approach to solving pressing political, social, and economic problems and are a major step in the creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory and practice under contemporary conditions.

Comrade D. Sodnom stressed that the communist and working people of Mongolia are faced today with the important task of comprehensively and thoroughly studying the tasks proposed by the highest forum of Soviet communists and of critically appraising shortcomings and intensifying preparations for the 19th MPRP Congress.

UNEN PUBLISHES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

OW210617 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1438 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Mar (MONTSAME) -- UNEN has published the draft of "The Basic Directions of the MPR's Economic and Social Development for 1986-90." The document, approved by the MPRP Central Committee, is being submitted for nationwide discussion.

The document's preamble says that under the leadership of the MPRP the working people of the MPR are successfully realizing the party's program tasks in building the material and technical base of socialism.

During the years of socialist construction the economic, scientific and technical, as well as cultural potential has increased, the industrialization process in the country has deepened, the living standard of the people is rising, and a socialist way of life is being affirmed.

The alliance of the working class, cooperative arts, and the working intelligentsia is strengthening; social relations are being perfected; socialist democracy is developing; and the public and political and labor activity of the working people is growing.

The MPR's prestige in the international arena is growing steadily and its international positions are strengthening. The fraternal friendship of the MPR with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community has further strengthened and the fruitful and close cooperation between our countries is expanding and deepening.

The MPR and USSR have signed at the highest level and long-term program of economic and scientific and technical cooperation up to the year 2000. The programs for further deepening the all-round cooperation with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community open broad new prospects for increasing the economic and scientific and technical potential of the MPR, for raising the material welfare and cultural level of the Mongolian people, and for expanding our country's participation in socialist economic intergration. "The Basic Directions for the MPR's Economic and Social Development for 1986-90" determine the main path for implementing the tasks of the MPRP program and for achieving new heights in the socialist construction of the motherland, the preamble says.

UNEN UNDERSCORES POST-REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES IN DRA

OW240150 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1717 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Mar (MONTSAME) -- Great changes have taken place in Afghanistan following the victory of the April Revolution in 1978, says a signed article of the national daily UNEN. Despite all intrigues of internal and external enemies seeking to hinder the building of new life, the revolutionary Afghanistan relying on the assistance and support of tis friends confidently develops its national economy improving the populations living standards.

The country's prestige is increasing in the international arena: Today, the DRA maintains diplomatic relations with 80 countries. The Afghan people assuredly goes along the road paved by the April Revolution. It has true friends who are always ready to help in overcoming difficulties on the way towards better life, UNEN underscores.

CULTURAL COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH POLAND

OW240137 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1502 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Mar (MONTSAME) -- The MPRP delegation headed by D. Molomjams, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, left here for Prague today to participate in the work of the 15th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress.

JAGBARAL DELEGATION RETURNS FROM HUNGARY 18 MARCH

OW190945 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1452 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Mar (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian parliamentary delegation headed by Nyamyn Jagbaral, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, returned home today. The delegation was on an official friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic at the invitation of the Hungarian National Assembly.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS U.S.-NICARAGUA POLICY

BK221425 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1158 GMT 22 Mar 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 22 -- The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has vehemently condemned the Reagan administration for intensifying its hostile acts against Nicaragua. In its statement issued in Phnom Penh today, the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry says: "Despite the strong condemnation by the world public opinion and the American people themselves, the Reagan administration, turning a deaf ear to the goodwill of Nicaragua, has made another step in its hostile policy against this country.

In spite of the opposition from the U.S. Congress, President Reagan has kept asking the proposal of U.S. dollars 100 millions aid package to the anti-government bandits in Nicaragua -- the contras. To justify the request, the White House and Pentagon declared that without the "assistance" the counter-revolutionary in Nicaragua would be "disappeared" and the United States sees the obligation to send its troops to guarantee "security" in Nicaragua.

These new acts prove that the Reagan administration has not only [word indistinct] with the undeclared war against Nicaragua through the Somoza remnants and Honduran troops but always attempted to conduct a direct aggression against the Nicaraguan people. This poses a serious threat to the independence and sovereignty of Nicaragua and actually creates an explosive situation which risks the outbreak of a large-scale arms conflict in Central America and the Caribbean.

The people and government of the PRK vehemently condemned this bellicose and adventurous policy of the Reagan administration against Nicaragua and demand an immediate end to all its threats, provocations and criminal acts against the Nicaraguan people. The Reagan administration must positively respond to the proposal made by Nicaragua and the Contadora group to solve through negotiations problems in Central America.

The Kampuchean Government and people always stand by the side of the Nicaraguan people and reaffirm their militant solidarity with the Nicaraguan people in their valiant struggle for national defence and construction as well as in their struggle for safeguarding peace and security in Central America and the world as a whole. They are firmly convinced that despite all the U.S. imperialist moves, the heroic Nicaraguan people will win.

HUN SEN VISITS THAI BORDER AREA, ADDRESSES TROOPS

BK221237 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1137 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 22 -- "Our resolve to build the major defence line along the Kampuchean border is only just," said Premier Hun Sen on March 17 while visiting Kampuchean combatants in Yeang Dangkim where the former hideout of Son Sann group was overrun during the 1984-85 dry-season mopping-up operations.

Hun Sen, who was accompanied by Koy Buntha, deputy defence minister and chief of the General Staff of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, and other officers, pointed out: "We must build this defence line because Thailand has taken a policy of hostility toward the People's Republic of Kampuchea by colluding with the Chinese expansionists and the U.S. imperialists, offering sanctuary to the Khmer reactionaries and providing them with all sorts of deadly weapons."

History, he continued, has shown that over the past 40 years Thailand has always adopted such policy by having (?aligned) itself with the Japanese militarists, then the U.S. imperialists and let them use Thai territory to oppose Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos, and now tailing after the Chinese expansionists in checking Kampuchean revival. Therefore, he stressed, we have no other way out but building the defence line to safeguard the peaceful life of our people.

Hun Sen went on: "Over the past years, the Thai Government has turned a deaf ear not only to the PRK's good-willed gestures but also to the aspiration of the Thai people, including a great number of Thai officials, who want to normalize relations with the People's Republic of Kampuchea and to turn the two countries' common border into one of peace. The People's Republic of Kampuchea wants to have a border of peace and friendship with the Kingdom of Thailand, but our good will is meaningful to those who have the same aspiration not to those who are hostile to us."

Hun Sen called on the entire army and people to be more vigilant against all enemy schemes including the recent Beijing-masterminded "peace plan" advanced by the Khmer reactionaries in the so-called "coalition government" to cover up their heavy defeats and serious disintegration. The proposal, he said, is but China's new ploy aimed at toppling the People's Republic of Kampuchea and reinstalling the Pol Pot group which has been widely condemned and asked to be annihilated politically and militarily by the Kampuchean people themselves and the progressive people around the world.
[sentence as received]

CSSR TRADE MINISTER SIGNS AGREEMENTS, DEPARTS

BK201530 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1150 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Mar (SPK) -- Two agreements, one on the exchange of commodities for the 1986-90 period, and the other on a credit grant by way of Czechoslovakia's participation in the implementation of economic cooperation projects in the PRK, were signed in Phnom Penh yesterday. The signatories were Phang Saret, Cambodian deputy minister of trade, and Jan Stracar, Czechoslovak deputy minister of foreign trade.

By virtue of these agreements, Cambodia will export to the CSSR its natural rubber, wood, and some agricultural products in exchange for cloth, chemicals for industries, medical equipment, synthetic rubber, tractors, trucks, and other items.

Czechoslovakia, in addition to giving Cambodia two diesel-powered locomotives and spare parts, will help restore and expand the plywood plant at Dei Et, the textile mill at Tuol Kouk, and the tire factory at Ta Khmau.

The CSSR trade delegation left Phnom Penh this morning at the end of its 3-day visit to Cambodia. It was seen off by Phang Saret and CSSR Ambassador to Cambodia Jeri Veseli.

CHEA SIM DEPARTS 21 MARCH FOR CPCZ PARTY CONGRESS

BK211154 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1135 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 21 -- A high-ranking delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea left Phnom Penh this morning for Czechoslovakia to attend the 17th congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

The delegation is led by Chea Sim, Politburo member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland.

It was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Say Phuthang, Politburo member of the KPRP Central Committee and president of the party Central Committee's Control Commission; Kong Korm, member of the KPRP Central Committee, first deputy foreign minister; Rose Chhun candidate member of the KPRP Central Committee and general secretary of the Front National Council, and other officials. Jeri Veseli, Czechoslovak ambassador to Kampuchea was also present.

PRK TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES VIENTIANE

BK211500 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 20 March, Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions left Vientiane for home after attending the conference of trade union leaders of the three Indochinese countries -- Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia -- which was opened and closed with a glorious success in Vientiane on 18 March.

The delegation as seen off at Wattai Airport by Thitsoi Sombatdouang, alternate member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions, along with a number of high-ranking cadres concerned from the federation. Nguon Phansiphon and Nguyen Xuan, respectively ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRK and the SRV to Laos were also on hand to see the delegation off at the airport.

HENG SAMKAI ADDRESSES FRONT VOLUNTEER COMBATANTS

BK230845 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Recently, several combatants of Svay Rieng Province volunteered to go to the front. Comrade Heng Samkai, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party committee of Svay Rieng Province, urged all departing cadres and combatants to firmly uphold the identity and characteristics of any army born of the people and to serve the people wholeheartedly. He went on: All combatants must constantly preserve national and international solidarity, especially with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, strengthening and developing their will and courage in the sweeps against the enemy to preserve the revolutionary gains and safeguard the glorious land of Angkor.

The volunteer combatants of Svay Rieng Province pledged to make all kinds of sacrifices in order to fulfill all targets set by the fifth national party congress.

THE NATION SAYS KPNLF, ANS TO 'REACTIVATE' JMC

BK240120 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] Two top commanders of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and the National Sihanoukist Army (ANS) recently discussed a plan to reactivate the Joint Military Command (JMC) between the two non-communist Kampuchean resistance forces, informed sources said. The sources said the ANS commander, Prince Norodom Rennarit and KPNLF Commander-in-Chief Gen Sak Sutsakhan, about two weeks ago discussed the method to reactivate the JMC whose activities have been suspended by the KPNLF leadership crisis for about two months.

The two non-communist resistance forces three months ago established the JMC in which Gen Sak of the KPNLF was appointed commander-in-chief and Gen Teap Ben of the ANS as his deputy. The two forces together have about 25,000 guerrillas, 15,000 out of which belong to the KPNLF.

The sources said the ANS, led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, is ready to cooperate with the KPNLF in a framework of the JMC but the KPNLF internal conflicts have caused the JMC inactive.

Prince Rannarit will also discuss with Son Sann, president of the KPNLF and Khieu Samphan, the Khmer Rouge leader, on the realization of a plan to tighten cooperation among the three factions against Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, according to the sources. The Khmer Rouge with about 30,000 guerrillas is the strongest in the tripartite forces.

SON SANN, KHIEU SAMPHAN LEAVE BEIJING FOR HOME

BK230158 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] After successfully attending the Cabinet meeting in Beijing, His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK; His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs; and other members of the CGDK Cabinet left Beijing for home on 21 March. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea; His Excellency Liu Shuqing, Chinese deputy foreign minister; and His Excellency Chan Youran went to the airport to see them off. At the airport, the samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea said that the leaders of our tripartite CGDK had accomplished a great deal during their Beijing get-together. This will promote the strengthen our struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

JAPANESE GROUP TALKS WITH RED CROSS CHAIR IN OK

BK210450 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] A 12-man delegation of the Japanese committee for organizing the International Conference on Kampuchea led by Professor (Nazo Kato) visited a base of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army from 18 to 20 March 1986. The delegation was warmly welcomed upon its arrival by responsible officials of the base and cadres representing the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross and the National Committee for the International Conference on Kampuchea.

On the morning of 19 March, the delegation met and had a cordial and friendly talk with Mrs Ieng Thirth, chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross and of the National Committee for the International Conference on Kampuchea. During the meeting, Mrs Ieng Thirth informed the delegation of the progress of our war for national liberation and defense of our Cambodian race.

After listening and asking some questions, the Japanese guests have become well aware of the defeats and impasse suffered by the Vietnamese enemies on the battlefield of aggression against Cambodia and their perfidious maneuvers to sow discord among the ranks of our CGDK and the international front supporting our Cambodian people's just struggle against the Hanoi authorities. They have been informed of the Vietnamese policy to exterminate the Cambodian race through various means, including the use of famine, chemical and biological weapons, conventional weapons, and particularly the recruitment of Cambodian people to do hard labor and die along the Cambodia-Thai border.

They have become well aware of the Vietnamese enemies' Vietnamization policy of sending Vietnamese nationals to settle on Cambodia's fertile land in place of the Cambodian people who were sent to work and die along the border areas, thus gradually nibbling and annexing Cambodian land to Vietnam in accordance with their abject Indochinese Federation strategy. The Japanese guests pledged to continue to support our people's struggle until the Hanoi authorities consent to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia in accordance with the six UN resolutions.

During its stay at this base, the Japanese delegation visited a village of the combatants' families, a hospital, and a school, and chatted with them. The Japanese guests praised the firm patriotism of our Combatants' families who have taken good care of their children, thus enabling their husbands to have time to fight the Vietnamese aggressors in order to inflict more defeats on them on the battlefield.

Before departing on the morning of 20 March, the delegation visited Camp 8.

DK ARMY KILLS SRV COMMANDERS, SHELLS BATTAMBANG

BK210036 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] Northwest Phnom Penh Battlefield: At 1900 on 10 March our National Army lobbed hand grenades at the Vietnamese commanders holding a meeting and reception at O Bek K'am near Stoeng Meanchey on the outskirts of Phnom Penh. We killed 15 Vietnamese commanders, including 1 division commander, 4 regimental commanders, and 10 battalion commanders; destroyed 4 jeeps and some material; and seized 15 pistols and some ammunition, documents, and war material.

On 12 March, our National Army in cooperation with fraternal Cambodian soldiers ambushed six Vietnamese trucks moving from Kompong Tuol near Kompong Kantuot to Phnom Penh as they arrived at Tuol Kei. We set ablaze 2 trucks and killed 40 Vietnamese enemies in the trucks. We destroyed 4 M-79's, 4 B-40's, 21 AK's, and some war material. Four other trucks which turned back were ambushed by our forces in cooperation with fraternal Cambodian soldiers. Two trucks were damaged and some Vietnamese enemies were killed or wounded. At the same time, we attacked those Vietnamese enemies who came out of Vat Sleng position to rescue their colleagues. We killed 5 Vietnamese enemies, including 2 company commanders, and wounded 11 others. The survivors fled. We destroyed some war material.

As a result of this coordinated attack, we killed or wounded 56 Vietnamese enemies and destroyed 4 trucks, 29 assorted weapons, and some war material.

Battambang Battlefield: On 15 March, our National Army fired 107-mm rockets into a Vietnamese position at Battambang town's Bek Chan Airport, killing 10 enemies, including 2 Soviet experts and 1 Vietnamese regimental commander, and wounding 15 others. We destroyed a Vietnamese military training school and three Vietnamese houses. After this shelling, the situation in Battambang town became chaotic.

VOK: HENG SAMRIN TROOPS KILL 200 SRV TROOPS

BK230400 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] According to the reports reaching the Voice of the Khmer studio, the fraternal Cambodian soldiers of the Heng Samrin regime killed more than 200 Vietnamese soldiers, including 43 commanders, during mutinies in the past month. Mutinies by Heng Samrin soldiers against Vietnamese troops occurred twice. The first was supported by the forces of the Cambodian coalition government, and took place on 8 March when CGDK forces attacked the headquarters of Vietnamese Division No 701 in Kompong Thom town. This attack supported two units of Heng Samrin troops who mutinied and fired on Vietnamese soldiers. About 500 civilians, who were forced by the Vietnamese administration to work for them were liberated. Eight ammunition depots and two fuel depots were destroyed.

According to these reports, another mutiny against Vietnamese soldiers happened in the headquarters of Vietnamese division No 7707 in Kompong Cham Province on 21 February. About 200 Heng Samrin soldiers killed 12 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 23 others. During this mutiny, six Cambodian soldiers were killed and three others were wounded.

The radio of the Democratic Kampuchea party of the CGDK said that Democratic Kampuchean troops killed a Vietnamese general and 14 high-ranking military officers during a grenade attack in Phnom Penh. This radio reported that Democratic Kampuchean forces lobbed hand grenades at Vietnamese attending a banquet in the evening in Stoeng Meanchey ward, Phnom Penh. A Vietnamese general, 4 colonels, and 10 majors were killed. The Voice of the Khmer has received no confirmation of this attack from other sources.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN RAPS U.S. IN SPEECH TO ENVOYS

BK221226 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] Vientiane, March 22 (OANA-KPL) -- The tense and complicated situation in the world due to the war-mongering policy of the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the Beijing and other reactionary forces was stressed by Premier Kaysone Phomvihan, during his talks here yesterday with the Lao diplomats accredited abroad currently attending the seminar for Lao Foreign Ministry officials.

K. Phomvihan, who is also general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, spoke highly of the great and many-faceted achievements obtained by the whole party, army and Lao people, under the just leadership of the LPRP during [word indistinct] years. Premier Kaysone Phomvihan, in addition, pointed out the guidelines laid down in the resolution of the 9th party CC plenum (3rd congress) with emphasis on the implementation of the 1986's plan, the first year of the second-five year plan.

Also present at the meeting were Phoun Sipaseut, politburo member of the party CC, vice premier, minister for foreign affairs, and Khamphai Boupha, member of the party CC, first deputy minister for foreign affairs.

SISAVAT KEOBOUNPHAN REPORT TO VIENTIANE CONGRESS

BK210752 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] According to the political report presented by Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party committee of Vientiane Municipality, to the first congress of the Vientiane Municipality party committee, which officially opened on 18 March, on the direction and detailed tasks of each service in the municipality in the next 5 years between 1986 and 1990 including those of the agricultural, irrigation, and agricultural cooperative service, efforts will be made to produce between 170,000 and 180,000 metric tons so that each person in the municipality will be supplied between 300 and 400 kilograms of rice per year.

In addition, attention will be paid to planting food and industrial plants and medicinal herbs to meet the requirements of society and to produce raw materials for factories and for export. In the livestock raising sector, the number of water buffalos will increase by 16 percent and that of cows by 20 percent.

Because agricultural collectivization work is vital to the consolidation and building of the strength of production and to the raising of the efficiency of labor so that the living conditions of farmers can be improved and the face of the countryside changed, by 1990, efforts will be made to mobilize an estimated 80 percent of individual farmers in Vientiane Municipality into the collective way of life through various kinds of collectivization. In the meantime, to ensure that crop cultivation can be carried out in both seasons of the year, irrigation work has become decisive. By 1990, efforts will be made to increase the acreage of irrigated crop cultivation from the present figure of 10,000 hectares to 20,000 by relying on current irrigation projects and launching new projects, especially in the three main rice-growing districts.

With regard to national defense and public security maintenance work, Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan noted in his political report to the congress the following:

[Begin Sisavat Keobounphan recording] First of all, the party and administrative committees at all levels and military and police commands must educate the people to appreciate the party's line [words indistinct] toward the masses; understand fully the struggle between our side and the enemy and between socialism and capitalism, which will continue to be fierce and uncompromising; maintain vigilance and smash all enemy schemes; pay attention to consolidating the Armed Forces, public security forces, and militia forces; thwart any enemy commando and spy operations; effectively maintain peace and public security in the municipality, ensure security for the party and state leadership organizations, continue turning to the grassroots level and building and consolidating the proletarian dictatorial system; apply [words indistinct]; unite with one another to step up public security and national defense work in the country; oppose the enemy's scheme of peaceful change and commando tactics; understand and eliminate in a prompt manner all factors which may create disturbances; rigorously carry out propaganda work on the enforcement of the law on military obligations; educate and provide material and moral support to the Armed Forces; and effectively implement the army's policy in the rear line.

All local party and administrative committees and mass organizations must regard this as one of their responsibilities; must pay attention to building militia forces and the people's self-defense and public security units to have quality and enough capabilities to attack the enemies, to maintain public security and order in all localities and foundations, and to develop; and must cherish a sense of thrift in building the Army and managing weapons and war materials.

The Army must pay attention to participating in engaging in labor to increase production in order to build local logistical supplies, practicing thrift, building the economy, and developing culture. [end recording]

In connection with foreign relations, Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan stressed to the congress: To ensure success in economic construction, cultural development, and improvement of the living conditions for all cadres, workers, and laboring people. We must rely on the experiences and lessons we have drawn in the past, because we can see that foreign relations has been an important factor contributing to the victory in the struggle to defend and build a strong municipality in all fields. In the years to come, we must step up and broaden our all-round cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, particularly with the sister cities of Hanoi, Phnom Penh, and Ho Chi Minh. At the same time, we must strive to acquire assistance from the international organizations and progressive friendly countries on the basis of mutual benefit. Only by correctly implementing the party's foreign policy will we be able to gain the epochal consolidated strength and make the municipality grow and prosper without end.

With regard to Thailand, we will continue the implementation of the joint communiques signed by the governments of the LPDR and the Kingdom of Thailand. We are determined to smash all sabotage schemes of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, and will cooperate with the Thai people living along the Mekong River to preserve the time-honored relationship between the two peoples, thereby turning the river into a river of genuine peace and friendship.

Congress Closes 20 March

BK211138 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Vientiane, March 21 (DANA-KPL) -- The first congress of the party committee of Vientiane prefecture was successfully closed here, on March 20, after three days of work.

Among the leaders who attended the congress was Souphanouvong, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, president of the Lao PDR and of the PSA [SPC]. More than 200 party delegates took part.

Sisavat Keobounphan was re-elected as secretary of the party committee of the Vientiane prefecture.

The congress unanimously adopted resolution aiming at consolidating the party active involvement in the movement of national defence and socialist construction. The congress also was of unanimous view in transforming Vientiane into an all-round developed city politically, in national defence and security, in economy and culture.

SISOMPHON LOVANSAI RECEIVES PRK, SRV DELEGATES

BK210429 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the SPC, yesterday afternoon received a courtesy call of Comrade Mat Ly, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, and Comrade Pham The Duyet, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary general of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, and their delegations who are attending the conference of the Indochinese trade unions opened in Vientiane on 18 March.

Comrade Thitsoi Sombatdouang, alternate member of the party Central Committee and head of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions, was also on hand.

Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai extended an intimate and fraternal welcome to the visitors. He wholeheartedly hailed the success of the historic conference of the trade unions of the three Indochinese countries, saying it was extremely and profoundly significant to the workers' and laboring people's movements in our three countries for it once again reiterated the objective necessary to strengthen the traditional special solidarity and all-round consideration among the three peoples in general, and among the workers and laboring peoples in the three countries in particular. This success has become an impetus pushing the workers and laboring peoples in the three countries to develop the initiative and capabilities in the cause of their respective national defense and socialist construction work.

For the Lao workers and laboring people, this success has encouraged us to further hold aloft the spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm in order to strive to score achievements to welcome the Fourth LPRP Congress 100th anniversary of the International Labor Day and to strive together to brilliantly fulfill the second 5-year state plan.

Trade Union Agreements Signed

BK211144 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Vientiane, March 21 (OANA-KPL) -- At the end of the conference of the three Indochinese countries' trade unions recently held in Vientiane, officials of the three countries signed here yesterday, bilateral cooperation plans among themselves. The signatories were Sinsai Keomanivong, head of foreign relation department of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions CC, and his Vietnamese and Kampuchean counterparts, Nguyen Thiet and U Mien respectively.

Earlier on March 19, the three presidents of the trade unions of the Indochinese countries, Thitsoi Sombatdouang of Laos, Phan The Duyet of Vietnam and Mat Ly of Kampuchea jointly signed short and long-term cooperation plans among the three organizations they represented.

CPV CONTROL COMMISSION DELEGATION ARRIVES

BK211148 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Vientiane, March 21 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Party Control Commission of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC, led by Tran Kien, who is also secretary of the CPV CC, arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to the Lao PDR at the invitation of the Lao Party and State Control Committee. During its stay here, in an effort to consolidate co-operation with the Lao side, the delegation is to exchange experiences and views on party control work. The Vietnamese delegation was welcomed at the airport by Maichantan Sengmani, secretary of the Party CC, other senior officials and Nguyen Xuan, the Vietnamese ambassador to Laos.

YOUTH UNION SECRETARIAT ANNIVERSARY INSTRUCTION

BK201521 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Instructions Issued by Secretariat of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee on the Celebration of the 31st Founding Anniversary of the Lao Youth Union -- dated 6 March]

[Summary] "Our entire party, Army, and people are now joyously celebrating the historic victories scored in the tasks of national defense and socialist construction in the past 10 years." "Our Lao youths are continuing to carry out the two strategic tasks in an energetic manner, especially the implementation of the ninth resolution of the third plenum of the party Central Committee, the second 5-year state plan, and the sixth resolution of the first plenum of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYU]" so as to score achievements to welcome the forthcoming Fourth LPRP Congress.

"In the international arena, Lao youths and all progressive and peace- and justice-loving youths throughout the world, with the slogan -- for solidarity in the fight against imperialism and for peace and friendship -- have united with one another to carry out the struggle for peace, against the arms race, on the ground, in the air, at sea, and in outer space, and against the 'star wars' program." The year 1986 has been declared by the United Nations as the International Year of Peace. To support this movement, the USSR has advanced the peace initiative contained in the 15 January 1986 statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

To profoundly mark the 31st founding anniversary of the LPRYU, the LPRYU Central Committee Secretariat has issued an instruction to the executive committees of youth unions in all provinces, municipalities, ministries, and state committees, and those under the supervision of the party Central Committee to encourage our youths to profoundly appreciate the majestic traditions all youths and to energetically contribute to carrying out the two strategic tasks; to step up the 3-unity and 4-offensive emulation campaign, especially in the first 3 months of 1986; to launch a drive to carry out a project, such as the planting of industrial and fruit trees or the tending of dry season rice plants; to engage in sports and artistic and literary work; to clearly understand the complicated and confusing situation in the world which has emerged from the U.S. imperialists' nuclear arms race, the multi-faceted sabotage policy pursued by the Chinese reactionaries, and the hostile acts of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries; and to score achievements to welcome the forthcoming Fourth LPRP Congress.

The celebration of the occasion must be simple, brief, but rich with contents. Lectures, rallies, and other activities should be organized. The celebration will be held between 14 and 30 April 1986.

The slogans for the occasion are as follows: "Long live the LPDR!; Long live the LPDR!; Long live the LPRP!; Long live the 14 April spirit!; "Long live world peace!; "Continue to translate the 3-unit and 4-offensive campaign into reality."

PASASON EDITORIAL HAILS 31ST PARTY ANNIVERSARY

BK220554 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Mar 86

[22 March PASASON editorial: "Appreciate the Honorable and Glorious Traditions of Our Party"]

[Text] Today, 22 March 1986, marks the 31st anniversary of the LPRP -- the organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution. On the occasion of this great historical event of our nation, the Lao people of all tribes are overwhelmingly happy to see that throughout the past 31 years, on the path of the fierce, complicated, and uncompromising struggle filled with numerous great sacrifices for the cause of national and class liberation, our party has grown incessantly stronger and bigger. Indeed, it now majestically stands out in front of the socialist system in Southeast Asia to resist the schemes of all enemies, thus gaining the trust and faith of the masses and making itself the genuine political party of Lao workers.

Holding aloft the banner of national independence, adhering to socialism, creatively applying Marxism-Leninism, and continuing the glorious tradition of the Indochinese Communist Party founded and forged by the late President Ho Chi Minh, over the past 31 years our party has led the entire Lao people to win one victory after another, to liberate our country from the ruling yoke of the feudalists and reactionaries and from the colonial rule of the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, and to open a new period for the whole nation to march firmly toward socialism.

As a party unit of the Indochinese Communist Party, our party led the Lao people of all tribes to coordinate with the fraternal Vietnamese and Cambodian people to rise up and destroy the ruling yoke of the French colonialists and Japanese fascists, to seize administrative power throughout the country, and to declare independence to the world for the first time in Vientiane on 12 October 1945. Subsequently, coordinating our struggle with that of the Vietnamese people, our party led all Lao in carrying out resistance against the French colonialists for 9 years until the signing of the 1954 Geneva Accord on Indochina, thereby creating favorable conditions for the building and strengthening of revolutionary forces in Laos to fight against new enemies.

Closely coordinating with the revolutionary movements of the fraternal Vietnamese and Cambodian people, our party led the Lao people of all tribes, strata, and classes in waging a national liberation struggle in earnest against the U.S. imperialists for 18 years; in marching forward to seize power throughout the country without any bloodshed; in majestically establishing the LPDR on 2 December 1975, thus opening a new era of independence and unification; and in genuinely marching toward socialism and guiding all the people in carrying out the two strategic tasks of triumphantly defending and building the socialist country.

The truth in the past 10 years clearly testifies that our party has faithfully and creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the reality in our country, has selectively accepted lessons from fraternal parties, and has correctly and appropriately charged a revolutionary path. At the same time, our party remains an integral part of the international communist and workers movements.

All Lao people have great pride in our party for charting a correct and glorious political line and in all heroic party cadres and members who have possessed a thoroughly revolutionary spirit, a sense of revolutionary enthusiasm, a determination to serve the working people of all tribes without any conditions, a sense of maintaining internal unity and international solidarity, especially the special solidarity of the three Indochinese countries and the close solidarity with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. All this has become a precious and excellent tradition that must be respected, safeguarded, and developed to the hilt so as to fulfill our glorious revolutionary tasks in the new period.

The year 1986 is the 11th year of our defending and building a socialist country. It is the 1st year of the implementation of the second 5-year state plan. It is also the year in which our party is preparing to convene the fourth congress. Therefore, it is imperative that all of us appreciate the line, policies, plans, resolutions, and instructions issued by the party in each stage aimed at boosting production movements in all fields -- for example, in the agricultural and forestry fields. At the same time, we must strive to drastically implement the new economic management mechanisms -- aimed at bringing about a new development in our tasks of building the political, economic, cultural, social systems along socialist line -- step by step.

Under the clear-sighted and talented leadership of the LPRP led by beloved and respected Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, and augmented by the consolidated strength of the three Indochinese countries, the Soviet Union, and the socialist countries -- which has become the world's strongest socialist system -- and the revolutionary currents that are on the offensive throughout the world, our people will certainly march forward to triumphantly and gloriously fulfill the historical tasks outlined by our party.

SOUPHANOUVONG LEAVES 21 MARCH FOR MPR, BULGARIA

BK221224 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] Vientiane, March 22 (KPL) -- Souphanouvong, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, president of the republic and of the People's Supreme Assembly left here on March 21 by a special plane to attend the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party which is to be held on April 2-5.

Before attending the 13th Congress in Sofia, Souphanouvong will lead a delegation of the PSA to attend a conference of leaders of assemblies of socialist countries in Asia. The conference on peace and security in Asian-Pacific is to be held in Ulaanbaatar, the capital of the Mongolian People's Republic from March 26 to 27.

Souphanouvong was seen off at the airport by Sisomphon Lovansai, Politburo member of the party CC, vice-president of the PSA and other officials.

ARMY SPOKESMAN ON WAR RESERVE STOCKPILE PROPOSAL

BK210049 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Mar 86 p 2

[Excerpt] The military yesterday dismissed speculations that the proposed establishment of a Thai-U.S. war reserve stockpile here would lead to the return of American military bases. Lt Gen Wichit Bunyawat, a spokesman of the Supreme Command, said the proposal was designed as a guarantee for a speedy advent of U.S. military equipment and logistics into Thailand in case of a crisis. "With the stockpile in Thailand, we would feel very relieved," he said.

He added that Thailand would otherwise lose valuable time waiting for arms deliveries in the event of an emergency. Wichit also said that it was unlikely that preparations for the signing of the agreement to set up the stockpile would be completed before the forthcoming visit here by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger next month.

Wichit also denied that Singapore and Malaysia, two ASEAN neighbours, would have access to the Thai-U.S. war reserve stockpile because it would be a bilateral arrangement. The spokesman declined to give more details on the proposed stockpile.

Informed sources told THE NATION that the concept to set up the stockpile had been actually discussed many months ago. The delay in the arms delivery from the U.S. during the height of the Vietnamese dry-season offensive last year probably gave an impetus to discussions over the idea.

STUDENTS RALLY AT U.S. EMBASSY, PROTEST FARM ACT

BK210215 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] About 200 students held a peaceful protest against the Farm Act at the United States Embassy yesterday. Bunthan Tansuthapwirawong, secretary-general of the Federation of Students of Thailand; Phusit Prakongsai, president of Mahidon University Student Union; Somkiat Tangkitwanit, vice president of Chulalongkon University Student Union and Phuangthong Rungsawatsap, vice president of Thammasat University Student Union, presented a letter of protest and met embassy officials for about 30 minutes. Part of the letter read: "The U.S. Food and Security Act of 1985, through its efforts to support a relatively small U.S. rice sector, will on April 15 begin to undermine one of Thailand's principal foreign exchange earners yet further, and with it the Thai economy and the lives of all Thai farmers."

Students handed leaflets to passers-by in buses and cars. Some held banners which read "America: Friend or killer of farmers?" or "America ameriko!" a phrase from a popular song implying U.S. exploitation.

Officials described the letter as "alarmist" and said the students demanded the price difference between U.S. No 2 rice and local five per cent grain be \$70 a ton. They said the students were told the impact of the Farm Act on Thailand would not be that bad and that their protest had been "exaggerated."

New Force Party leader Suthep Wongkamhang and some supporters joined the demonstration and handed out their own leaflets. In the leaflets, New Force urged the Thai Government to be more responsible to the country and the people and be more serious in efforts to solve problems rather than simply asking foreign governments to make Thailand a special case. About 50 policemen were present at the protest.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO NOTE FARM ACT PROTESTS

BK211333 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 21 Mar 86 p 6

[Editorial: "The Grave Danger of the Farm Act"]

[Text] The display of discontent against the Farm Act and the United States has escalated among the Thai people, including government officials at all levels and members of Parliament. Even students, intellectuals, and technocrats who have been silent for quite some time have now come to realize that they too must unite to do something to tell the United States about the magnitude of the sentiment against the legislation.

The so-called Farm Act was designed to provide credits for U.S. farmers with the immediate objective of enlarging the U.S. share of the world rice market. Since rice exports are the major exchange earner of Thailand, the U.S. rice trade strategy will certainly have a direct impact on our country. The superior U.S. credit system will snatch foreign rice markets from Thailand, damaging our foreign exchange income. More important, the plight of the already poor Thai farmers in the rural areas will be further seriously aggravated by the legislation.

The protest now simmering among Thai students, intellectuals, and technocrats has at least two objectives -- to defend the interests of Thai farmers who form the majority of the country's population, and to warn the United States that although Thailand is only a small country, it will not allow the United States to bully it at will. Thailand and the United States have been close friends during the past 3 decades, but the way the big power friend is treating its smaller allies has exposed its lack of a sportsman-like spirit.

Although the reaction of the Thai people from all walks of life might not have any influence on the United States, the way the United States is treating smaller nations like Thailand has given the Thai people a good lesson. The Thai Government should also realize that excessive attachment to any major power will enhance the chances of the country becoming a satellite state of that major power, thereby plunging us into a vulnerable and dependent position and placing our fate in its hands.

The current political and economic movements of the people can be used as a barometer to precisely measure the feelings of the general public. A government that listens to the voice of the people will consider the people's feelings in implementing its political and economic policies and take this opportunity to create a sense of economic patriotism among the people which is better than merely chanting the slogan "made in Thailand" aimlessly.

PREM MESSAGE ON APARTHEID READ AT UN MEETING

BK231634 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Thai permanent mission to the United Nations today read a message from Thai Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon at the international meeting in New York calling on the South African regime to abandon apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination. In his message, the Thai prime minister said: Thailand joins the international community today in observing the international day for the elimination of racial discrimination. Today also marks the 26th anniversary of the (?shock-filled mascre) on the fateful day. The apartheid regime of South Africa took the lives of innocent men, women, and children who were peacefully demonstrating against racial discrimination and oppression.

Prime Minister Prem also reiterated Thailand's (?unflinching) solidarity with the people of South Africa in their just struggle to eradicate apartheid. This system of racial oppression stands in violation and defiance of the UN Charter and the values of all civilized societies.

The Thai prime minister said: At present, 26 years after the (?shock-filled massacre), the Pretoria regime's policies of racism and apartheid continued to claim innocent lives. Since September of 1984 alone, approximately 1,150 lives have perished because of apartheid. The Royal Thai Government firmly calls on the South African regime to abandon apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination before it is too late. The people in South Africa must be allowed to exercise their right under the principle of majority rule, free from racial discrimination and oppression.

GOVERNMENT NOT TO HELP IN MARCOS ASYLUM SEARCH

BK220222 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri, who was asked by newsmen about Thailand's stand if it is approached by former Philippine President Marcos for asylum here, says Thailand has received word neither from the former president nor from his family or entourage on this matter. Meanwhile, Thailand has been informed by the present Philippine Government that any country giving Marcos asylum would be considered as having no relations with the Philippines. the Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thailand considers the problem between Marcos and the Philippine Government to be an internal affair and Thailand will not interfere in it.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL VIEWS CGDK PROPOSAL

BK211244 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Sawanit Khongsiri, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, said today that the CGDK under Prince Norodom Sihanouk had proposed an 8-point peace plan and that Thailand, at the initial stage, needed time to study the 8-point proposal to see how it solves the Cambodian problem. The CGDK proposal was put directly to Vietnam because the CGDK considers Vietnam as the one who sent its troops to occupy Cambodia; in other words, it is a problem between the CGDK and the Vietnamese Government. The CGDK, therefore, put forward the 8-point proposal to settle the Cambodian problem. The Thai side also wants to know Vietnam's opinion. The CGDK has sent the 8-point plan to the United Nations to inform its members. It was submitted to Rafiuddin Ahmad, assistant UN secretary general, who is appointed by the UN secretary general to follow this issue.

Regarding Thailand's stand on the CGDK proposal, Director General of the Information Department Sawanit Khongsiri said:

[Begin recording] The Foreign Ministry considers the CGDK's 8-point proposal as reasonable and worthy of attention because it proposes measures to solve the major problems by calling for a total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, and allows the Cambodians to choose their own leaders through free elections. The steps in the proposal to end major problems are steps which can be carried out without much difficulty. It suggested that a neutral international unit be set up to follow the implementation of the steps under the proposal. Another point we deem important and one that can help to apply the proposal is the time frame because the proposal calls for a troop withdrawal to be carried out step by step.

Another reasonable point is that it calls on all parties in Cambodia -- the tripartite CGDK and the Heng Samrin regime -- to be involved in every step from the beginning. It shows that the proposal does not make any conditions from the outside. They have to solve problems by themselves. The reason we see the proposal acceptable and flexible is that it does not call on Vietnam to withdraw all of its troops immediately. The Cambodian problem has existed since December 1978 when Vietnam sent its troops to topple the legitimate government in Cambodia. The proposal is flexible because it does not reject Heng Samrin, and is ready to allow Heng Samrin and his group to participate in solving the problem. [end recording]

ARMY SECRETARY REVIEWS CAMBODIAN SITUATION

BK211050 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Statement by Thai Army Secretary Major General Narundon Detpradiyut at the Supreme Command Headquarters on 20 March -- recorded]

[Text] During the period from 20 February to 18 March, Vietnam built barricades and barbed wire fences, planted landmines, and dug strategic canals along the Thai-Cambodian border to prevent Heng Samrin troops, Cambodians, as well as Vietnamese soldiers who were tired of fighting from fleeing to Thailand. Vietnam also conducted a census and issued ID cards to Cambodians, making it convenient to control them. Conflicts between the Heng Samrin side and the Vietnamese have escalated, resulting in a large number of Heng Samrin troops defecting to the DK side.

Vietnam moved a division-sized unit of troops from Vietnam to Battambang Province in Cambodia, and a number of soldiers to Rattanamonthol District opposite Pong Nam Ron District of Chanthaburi Province. In addition, Vietnam also sent a number of troops with heavy weapons close to the Thai border at areas opposite Phrik Pass of Bua Chet District, Chom Thong area of Kap Choeng District, and O-Bok Pass of Ban Kruat District, Buriram Province. Vietnam also imposed a curfew on Cambodians.

Regarding the fighting between Vietnam and the DK in the interior, especially in areas around Phnom Penh and Tonle Sap, Vietnam used planes and helicopter gunships. However, the patriotic DK troops blew up railroad tracks, cut logistic routes, and ambushed trains, causing damage to Vietnamese logistic supplies transported from Kampong Som port to Phnom Penh. Besides, they also attacked the Pochentong Airport in Phnom Penh, inflicting heavy losses on the Vietnamese.

Officer On Border Activity

BK220852 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] According to Navy Captain Sumit Chunmanut, representative of the Canthaburi-Trat border defense force, from 10 to 19 March, Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers remained in strategic locations along the Thai-Cambodian border to apply pressure on and to suppress Cambodian nationalist forces. They used heavy weapons against Cambodian nationalist forces, set up obstacles in certain border areas, and conducted propaganda by disseminating leaflets urging Cambodian nationalist soldiers and Cambodian civilians to surrender to the KPRP, promising that they would not face prosecution.

Sumit said Cambodian nationalist forces continued to initiate small guerrilla operations against important Vietnamese installations and to obstruct efforts to plant obstacles and land mines, triggering regular clashes in areas opposite Chanthaburi Province' Pong Nam Ron and central districts and Trat Province' Bo Rai District.

On 11, 12, and 20 February, Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia opposite Pong Nam Ron District planted land mines and booby traps in Cambodia opposite Thailand's Ban Nong Kok, Ban Laem, and Ban Non Din Daeng. On 10 February, Three Vietnamese Army privates surrendered to Thai soldiers at Ban Bung Chanang Lang, claiming that they resented the communist administrative system; the Heng Samrin government's being under the constant control of the Vietnamese military; separation from their families; shortages of food, medicine, and clothes; hardships; and a continual state of war. They also wanted freedom.

GUERRILLA ACTIVITY ON MALAYSIAN BORDER DESCRIBED

BK210751 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 21 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] Navy Captain Charan Patthamsang, representative of the Thai-Malaysian border security office, disclosed recently that the terrorist movement BNPP [Barisan Nasional Pembebasan Patani] has tried to organize a joint meeting with the PULO [Pattani United Liberation Organization] and the BRN [Barisan Revolusi Nasional] to combine their forces under a new name. The BNPP has already changed its leadership.

Charan reported that the Malayan communist guerrilla movement extorted protection money from 11 local people and a saw mill as well as 250,000 baht from civil engineering company. Its extortion in Yala Province included six incidents in Betong District, three in Yaha District, three in Than To District, and one in Bannang Sata District. Members of the Malayan communist guerrilla movement sniped at ranger volunteer outposts nine times in 9 days, each incident lasting about 30 minutes.

PULO members intimidated local people to force them to pay protection money and transported narcotics from Thailand into Malaysia. They trained their men in Thai territory in tactics used by the mujahidin. BRN members ambushed officials who obstructed their activities and used violence to extort protection money from local people.

HANOI RADIO CRITICIZES PRC ATTACK, CGDK TALKS

BK210618 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Station editor Dao Loc Binh's Feature: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense"]

[Excerpt] Dear comrades and friends: Last week, we had a chance to recall specific evidence and accurate facts presented in our Foreign Ministry's memorandum denouncing the Chinese ruling circles' hostile policy toward Vietnam.

All the Vietnamese people and world progressives are well aware that Sino-Vietnamese relations have worsened for many years now and that the Chinese side is totally responsible for it. However, as yet, the Chinese ruling circles have not ceased hurling deceitful allegations to justify their mistakes, distort the real situation, and accuse Vietnam of provoking and intruding into China.

Just ask who prefers armed fighting to dialogue aimed at easing the border situation and creating conditions for the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations? The Chinese ruling circles; that is who. Here is new evidence: According to a general report from the responsible agencies, in the first fortnight of March, Chinese troops fired nearly 11,000 rounds of artillery and mortar shells into nine populated areas in Cao Bang, Quang Ninh, Lang Son, and Ha Tuyen Provinces. Last week, they fired more than 4,000 rounds of assorted artillery shells into Vi Xuyen District. This 10 square kilometer district was hit by nearly 1 million artillery and mortar shells in 1985.

Also during the first half of March, the Chinese side conducted 10 intrusions and sent commandos and scouts into districts along our country's northern border. Some of the intrusions were half a kilometer deep into our territory.

According to foreign sources, the Chinese side recently gathered the reactionary Khmer groups' leaders in Beijing. On 15 March, Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen went to Beijing airport to meet Son Sann and Khieu Samphan. That evening, this welcome ceremony was televised for quite a long time. On the evening of 18 March, the Chinese radio trumpeted that Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang hosted a banquet for the leaders of the 3-faction Democratic Kampuchea. What is the reason for this banquet? It is merely an act to promote an old play.

On 17 March the Chinese rulers organized a meeting for the so-called CGDK leaders -- namely Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan -- to put forth an 8-point proposal for a political solution to the Cambodian issue. After watching this play, the Japanese news agency KYODO in Beijing gave this comment: The diplomatic sources here have remarked that the proposal -- the farce of Beijing and its lackeys -- was put forth at a time when the relations among the three factions' forces are worsening. XINHUA, Beijing's news agency, immediately reported this news. This proves that the report has been approved by the Beijing Government.

On 18 March, Bangkok-based AFP reported: Everyone thinks that this plan presented by the above three personages is the work of China. In summary, the replay of this farce is merely aimed at legalizing the so-called 3-faction coalition government in order to return to power the genocidal Pol Pot clique which the world public has strongly demanded to eliminate.

It should be further mentioned that Beijing has played the role of a mother who urges her children to sing and then praises them for singing well. While drinking with his underlings, Hu Yaobang said: Your proposal, comrades, for settling the Cambodian issue is fair and reasonable and full of good will. Furthermore, he brazenly accused Vietnam of trying to divide China from the southeast Asian countries, and splitting the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and the three patriotic forces of the CGDK.

It is clear that the action and words of the Chinese ruling circles are still rife with insidious, cruel, and wicked designs. Faced with the familiar farce staged by Beijing, the spokesman of our Foreign Ministry recently issued a statement clearly stating: The SRV Foreign Ministry once again asserts that Vietnam recognizes only the PRK as the sole legal and genuine representative of the Cambodian people and that Cambodia's internal affairs must be decided by the Cambodian people. The genocidal Pol Pot clique and Cambodian reactionaries have committed crimes against the entire Cambodian people. Their fate will be decided by the Cambodian people. The SRV fully supports the PRK's correct stand.

FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION GREETES CPSU CONGRESS

OW221617 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 22 -- A talk was held here Friday on the success of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The talk, arranged by the Committee of the Fatherland Front, the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples and the Chapter of the Vietnam - U.S.S.R. Friendship Association of the city, was attended by 200 personalities and representatives of these mass organizations.

The general secretary of the Hanoi chapter of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R Friendship Association, Pham Cong Khanh, hailed the success of the C.P.S.U. congress and brought out the foreign and domestic policy of the C.P.S.U. as well as the Soviet people's determination to build communism and defend world peace.

Other talks in the same vein were arranged by the Vietnam Democratic Party and the Vietnam Socialist Party.

AGREEMENT ON ECONOMIC TRAINING SIGNED WITH USSR

OW200731 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 20 -- A cooperation agreement on training Vietnamese cadres in economic management in the 1986-90 period has been signed in Moscow between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Signatories were Nguyen Van Tran, director of the Vietnamese Institute of Economic Management Research, and G.A. Yagodin, minister of the USSR Higher and Secondary Specialized Education.

CPV GREET'S LPRP ON 31ST ANNIVERSARY

BK220336 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Mar 86

["Text" of CPV Central Committee message greeting 31st anniversary of LPRP -- dated 21 March]

[Text] On the occasion of the glorious LPRP's 31st anniversary, on behalf of the CPV Central Committee and the Vietnamese working class and people, we would like to extend warmest greetings to the LPRP's Central Committee members and through you, to all the party members, working class, and people of fraternal Laos. Under the leadership of the LPRP, headed by esteemed Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, the fraternal Lao people have overcome innumerable difficulties and hardships and recorded glorious achievements in their revolutionary struggle. Now they are continuing to develop their traditional unity and undaunted struggle, thus foiling the wicked schemes and hostile acts of the Chinese reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces.

They have fulfilled the first 5-year 1980-85 state plan, firmly defended national independence and sovereignty, and continually had great and comprehensive success in transforming and building the economy, developing the culture, and improving their livelihood, thus creating favorable conditions for Laos to implement the second 5-year 1986-90 plan, and preparing for the party's fourth congress.

The great victories won by the Lao people have contributed considerably to consolidating and increasing the strength of the Indochinese revolution and the socialist community. At the same time, they have positively promoted the struggle of nations for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism in Southeast Asia and the world. The prestige and position of the LPRP and the LPDR have been constantly enhanced in the international arena. The CPV and the Vietnamese people are joyful and proud of the great and comprehensive victories of the fraternal Lao people and party, and consider these victories to be their own.

Dear comrades, the CPV and the LPRP have the same origin; namely, the Indochinese Communist Party, founded and trained by the great President Ho Chi Minh. The two parties and people of Vietnam and Laos have always stood side by side, sharing joys and sorrows during their common struggles and common victories. The Vietnam-Laos special relationship -- built, defended, and cultivated by the two parties and people -- has been further consolidated and strengthened. The militant alliance, assistance, and comprehensive cooperation between our two countries and between Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia have been vigorously developing in depth. This is a factor ensuring the victory of the revolution in each country and is an invincible strength of the three Indochinese countries' revolution that cannot be broken up by any enemy. At the same time, it serves as an important factor for the maintenance of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

On this occasion, once again on behalf of the CPV and the Vietnamese people, we sincerely thank the LPRP and the Lao government and fraternal people for having given consistently valuable assistance imbued with fraternity to the Vietnamese revolution. May the heroic Lao people win even more and greater victories in defending and building a peaceful, independent, unified, and socialist Laos! May the special militant solidarity, great friendship, and comprehensive cooperation between the parties and people of our two countries be ever consolidated and developed!

On this occasion, the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association also sent a greeting message to the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association.

NHAN DAN Comments

BK221530 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Mar 86

[22 March NHAN DAN editorial: "Glorious Revolutionary Vanguard of Lao People"]

[Text] Thirty-one years ago, on 22 March 1955, implementing the resolution of the Indochinese Communist Party, the first congress of Lao communists meeting in Sam Neua founded the Lao People's Party, now the LPRP. This was an important political event, a brilliant landmark in the history of the Lao revolution. The birth of the LPRP reflected a new qualitative development of the Lao revolution and opened up a bright future for it. The LPRP has, since its founding, always upheld the banner of genuine Marxism-Leninism and led the Lao people of all nationalities to overcome all difficulties and trials and win one victory after another.

Worthily inheriting the glorious cause of the Indochinese Communist Party and loyal to the interests of its class and the nation, the party gathered and united all patriotic forces around it, persistently and valiantly struggled to smash, one after another, the yoke of domination of imperialist and colonialist forces and their reactionary lackeys, and founded the LPDR, taking the country of beautiful Champa to a new era -- the era of complete independence, freedom, and the advance toward socialism.

In the past 10 years, under the leadership of the LPRP, developing their tradition of pure patriotism, the Lao people have obtained outstanding achievements in the cause of national defense and socialist construction in their country. The Lao people's armed forces have united and struggled with resourcefulness and bravery to defeat all evil schemes and acts of the expansionist and hegemonist forces in collusion with imperialism, and firmly defended their revolutionary gains. Good progress has been made in restoring, directing, and developing the economy and culture, bringing about great transformations that fundamentally change the appearance of the country.

Last year, on the grain production front, the Lao people recorded noteworthy achievements: The cultivated acreage was enlarged, both productivity and output increased, attention was given to intensive crop cultivation and the application of scientific-technological innovations in production, the areas put under major industrial crops such as coffee, tobacco, and ginger increased as did their output. The number of cattle was up by 5.3 percent over 1984.

Concerning industry, the production of the electricity, gypsum, soap powder, beer, soft drink, and cigarette sectors exceeded plan norms. Regarding communications, many main roads, bridges, and wharves were built; and cooperation was extended to Vietnam and Cambodia in successfully test-running a riverboat from Ho Chi Minh City to Champassak Province to open up a new passage for marine transportation on the Mekong River.

Progress has also been made in the cultural, educational, and public health fields. The people's material and spiritual life has been improved step by step. The LPDR fulfilled first 5-year 1981-85 plan, thereby creating a basis for drafting and successfully implementing the second 5-year 1986-90 plan.

The LPDR's prestige and position have been constantly rising in the international arena. It has unceasingly made great contributions to increasing the strength of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries, the socialist community, and the common struggle of nations for peace, stability, and national independence in Southeast Asia, Asia, and the rest of the world.

Our people admire and rejoice over the great all-round achievements and steady advance of the Lao revolution, which has resulted from the persistent and valiant efforts of the Lao people and from the clear-sighted and correct line of the LPRP -- the organizer and leader for all successes of the Lao revolution.

The peoples of Vietnam and Laos greatly rejoice at the extremely fine development of their special relationship and all-round cooperation. This is a close relationship between comrades and friends who fight together and win successes together, sharing weal and woe. On the basis of the Vietnam-Laos Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation relations between the two countries have been unceasingly broadened and developed in depth and brought about high quality and great effectiveness in real service of economic and cultural development in each country. Through the test of time, we have come to realize ever more deeply that the special militant alliance and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Laos as well as that between Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia not only reflect the will and aspirations of the three nations, but also conform to the rule of logical development, a vital guarantee for the success of the revolution of each country and of all three countries.

On the occasion of this glorious anniversary, once again, our people sincerely thank the party, state, and people of fraternal Laos for their valuable support and assistance to the revolutionary cause of our people.

May the Lao people, under the leadership of the LPRP led by respected and beloved Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, win yet greater successes in their undertaking to defend the fatherland and build socialism to realistically welcome the forthcoming fourth congress of the glorious LPRP!

May the friendship and military solidarity between Vietnam and Laos shine on forever!

Lecture Honors 'Friendship'

OW211639 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 21 -- A talk was held here today in honor of the 31st anniversary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (March 22).

Speaking at the talk, sponsored by the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association, Lao Cultural Counsellor Khamphong Manivong [spelling as received] briefed on the struggle and the growth of the Lao party and the achievements gained by the Lao people under its leadership in national construction and defense. He exalted the special friendship and close cooperation between the two parties and two peoples of Laos and Vietnam.

CPV CONTROL DEPARTMENT GROUP DEPARTS FOR LAOS

OW210827 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 21 -- A delegation of the Control Department of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and the State Inspectorate yesterday left for Vientiane on an official visit to Laos.

The delegation is led by Tran Kien, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of its Control Department.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION LEAVES LAOS

OW211721 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 21 -- A Vietnamese National Assembly delegation led by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho left Vientiane today, concluding a five-day official visit to Laos.

It was seen off at Vattay airport by Souphanouvong, political bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) Central Committee, president of the state and of the People's Supreme Assembly; Thit Mouan Saochanthala, member of the LPRP Central Committee and vice president and secretary general of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly, and other Lao senior officials.

While in Laos, the delegation was received on separate occasion by Kaysone Phomvihana, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and President Souphanouvong.

Talks were held during the visit by the Vietnamese National Assembly delegation headed by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho and a Lao People's Supreme Assembly delegation led by President Souphanouvong. The Vietnamese guests also visited Luang Prabang province in northern Laos and several economic and cultural establishments and places of historical interest in Vientiane.

A communique was released in the Lao capital this afternoon on the Vietnamese delegation's visit. The communique says among other things: "the two sides note with pleasure that the great friendship, the special militant solidarity and the all round cooperation between the two countries have unceasingly developed in all dimensions and with new quality and encouraging effectiveness, thereby greatly contributing to the national construction and defence in each country.

The two sides reaffirm their mutual determination to consolidate and strengthen the strategic alliance between Vietnam and Laos as well as among the three Indochinese countries on the basis of the Vietnam-Laos Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and the Laos-Kampuchea-Vietnam summit conference's statement, which alliance is a decisive factor for the success of the revolutionary cause of each country, and in important factor for the cause of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia....
[sentence as received]

"The two sides reiterate the goodwill of the socialist republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea as expounded in the joint communiques of the 10th, 11th, and 12th conferences of the Indochinese Foreign Ministers in order to peacefully solve the Kampuchea issue and build a firm and lasting peace in Southeast Asia."

Returns Home

OW211727 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 21 -- A National Assembly delegation led by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho returned here today, concluding an official visit to Laos from March 17.

It was welcomed on its return by President of the State Council Truong Chinh; Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong; Vice Presidents of the State Council Chu Huy Man, Le Thanh Nghi and Huynh Tan Phat, Vice Chairmen of the National Assembly Nghiem Xuan Yiem and Nguyen Xien, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and other senior officials. Lao charged d'affairs A.I. Kopkeo Loungkhot [spelling as received] and Kampuchean Ambassador Tep Henn were also present.

INDOCHINESE TRADE UNION COOPERATION PROMOTED

OW221628 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 22 -- Long and short-term cooperation plans have been jointly signed in Vientiane among the trade unions of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea at the end of their conference. Signatories were Thitsoi Sombatdouang, Pham The Duyet and Mat Ly, presidents of the organizations of the trade unions of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, respectively. Bilateral cooperation plans among the three organizations were also signed in the Lao capital city.

DPRK FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION MEETS IN HANOI

OW220759 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 22 -- The Executive Committee of the Vietnam-DPRK Friendship Association met in Hanoi yesterday under the chairmanship of Tran Lam, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the association. The committee reviewed the association's activities over the past year and worked out a program of actions for the coming period. The participants agreed upon the need to further accelerate the associations's activities for the consolidation and strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Korea. They also voiced their full support for the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

VAN TIEN DUNG ATTENDS MONGOLIAN RECEPTION

OW190813 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 19 -- Mongolian Ambassadors to Vietnam Gelegiyn Adiyaa gave a reception here last night in honor of the 65th anniversary of the Mongolian army day.

The Vietnamese guests at the reception included General Van Tien Dung, political bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of national defence; and Deputy Ministers of National Defence Senior Lieutenant Generals Tran Van Quang and Bui Phung. Military attaches of foreign embassies in Hanoi and members of the diplomatic corps here were also on hand.

AQUINO SPEAKS BEFORE GRADUATING CLASS OF PMA

Calls for End to Fighting

HK220658 Hong Kong AFP in English 0644 GMT 22 Mar 86

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Baguio, Philippines, March 22 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino Saturday called on soldiers and rebels to stop fighting and help her fledgling government rebuild the Philippines. She told the military to stay out of politics and work for peace, but warned insurgents who reject her call for reconciliation that they will face a vigilant and disciplined military.

"Welcome home, my soldiers," the country's first woman commander-in-chief said in an address before this year's graduates of the Philippine Military Academy (PMA) and thousands of guests and spectators led by top government and military officials. It was the 53-year-old president's first official function outside Manila since a largely peaceful four-day revolt sparked by a military mutiny swept her to power February 25 and sent Ferdinand Marcos into exile in Hawaii.

A total of 173 PMA cadets were graduates and immediately commissioned as second lieutenants of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP), as the estimated 250,000-strong military has called itself since the revolt, in colorful ceremonies at the academy parade grounds in Fort del Pilar near this scenic northern mountain city.

The state-run PMA, the Philippine equivalent of the U.S. West Point and British Sandhurst military academies, is the alma mater of most of the military reformists involved in the unprecedented mutiny led by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and General Fidel Ramos, the New Armed Forces Chief of Staff. PMA's cadets and staff, defying their pro-Marcos superintendent, had openly supported the revolt.

While she fell short of formally calling for a ceasefire, the president told "our brothers and sisters in the hills" that "I shall soon call on you to come out and rejoin your people in rebuilding our country. There should be no more reason to continue fighting."

"It is still too early to claim with any assurance how many of those in the hills will heed our call and return to us. Those who do not will face a reformed and reinvigorated fighting force," she added.

An estimated 16,000 communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas nationwide and a smaller number of Moslem separatist rebels in the south pose a serious problem for the Aquino government, analysts say. An unofficial ceasefire in many parts of the country soon after the Aquino takeover has been shattered by communist attacks on soldiers and local officials, leaving scores of people reportedly killed so far.

To the military, she said: "A soldier's role is not in politics." She vowed to go after officers who had committed abuses and enriched themselves during the 20-year-administration of Mr Marcos, who ruled by martial law from 1972-81 with the help of loyalist generals swiftly retired by Mrs Aquino.

She pledged to recognize not personal loyalty to the president as in the Marcos years but "bravery, integrity, competence and loyalty," adding that "gone are the shackles on your performance, but gone too are the excuses."

Mrs Aquino handed out military awards to key participants in the revolt led by Colonel Gregorio Honasan, the Defense Ministry security chief who led the reformist officers. Civilians who took part in the revolt, including a television announcer who aired rebel messages in a seized station, were also decorated.

President Aquino arrived on schedule at 9 a.m. (0100 GMT) at the parade grounds aboard a black limousine after flying to Baguio from Manila. Three cannons alternated in giving her a 21-gun salute. Wearing a yellow and white three-piece suit, Mrs Aquino snappily returned salutes and briskly marched in pace, if a bit stiffly, beside the white-uniformed Gen Ramos as they reviewed the ranks of the graduating cadets. They later rode a ceremonial white truck to review the entire cadet corps.

Thousands of spectators broke out in applause as the president marched in the turf, some of them apparently fearing she might trip or stumble in her high-heeled shoes. Security officers had a nightmare restraining the crowd and reporters who broke protocol. At least 200 people tried to surge past a cordon to follow Mrs Aquino's truck as it circled the cadet corps. "Cory Aquino we love you," a yellow streamer raised by civilians on one side of the parade field said. Mrs Aquino was all smiles as she waved to the crowds.

Urges Nationalism

HK230422 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 23 Mar 86 p 4

[Report from Manila by Harvey Stockwin]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino, in her first major speech since assuming office, yesterday urged the guerillas of the New People's Army to behave as Filipino nationalists rather than as dedicated communists. Addressing the graduating class of the Philippine Military Academy (PMA) in Baguio in northern Luzon, Mrs Aquino strongly stressed the need for reform and greater professionalism in the Armed Forces of the Philippines as an antidote to the corruption and demoralisation of the Marcos era.

While Mrs Aquino did not, as widely anticipated, offer the Philippine communists a formal amnesty for giving up their armed struggle, she made it clear that an amnesty, or something like it, was on the way. "Our government and our army," the President said, "must hold out their hands to our opponents in friendship and in peace... I wish to persuade those insurgents who went to the hills because of despair, rather than ideology, to return now there is hope. I shall soon call on you to come out and rejoin your people in rebuilding our country."

While some estimates put guerilla strength as high as 30,000 nationwide, reliable sources suggest that 16,000 is a more accurate estimate. Around 2,000 or about 10 per cent are considered to be hardcore communists.

She offered the insurgents "hope that they can be a part of a society based on respect for human rights, welfare and dignity" and the pride of being part of the rebuilding process "of a new Philippines." Part of her speech to the military cadets was a direct appeal to "our brothers and sisters in the hills and the (communist) underground."

"You waged war against Mr Marcos because he was the embodiment of the worst injustice, greed and cruelty," the President said, noting that she fought Marcos for the same reasons. "Now that the evil has fled from the land there should be no reason to continue fighting. Our other differences can be settled through participation in peaceful process."

There is, inevitably, deep scepticism within the upper echelons of the Armed Forces that the communists will easily give up their weaponry and their struggle. Some statements from the communists since the February revolution, which brought Mrs Aquino to power, also support this view. So Mrs Aquino carefully followed up her appeal for an end to the insurgency with a strong hint that strong action would be taken if it continued. "It is still too early to claim with any assurance how many of those in the hills will heed our call and return to us," she said. "Those who do not will face a reformed and reinvigorated fighting force dedicated to the protection of democracy and the honour of our country."

Mrs Aquino also stressed that her policy of national reconciliation did not necessarily mean forgive and forget: "Past abuses (by the military) will be investigated, and men guilty of crimes or serious misconduct will be dealt with appropriately. A new beginning requires a closing of the old chapter. The people will not let the page be turned if crimes and human rights abuses lie unexplained."

"Only through an honest explanation of the past can a clean start be made for the future," the new president said, as she reserved some of her toughest language for the old order, though she only mentioned Marcos by name once. "You had a commander-in-chief who destroyed the very essence of responsible militarism. He was at the centre of the corruption and repression. This man did you more harm than you may even recognise. Only by exposing the wrong-doing can we start rebuilding...."

FEBC Report

HK230138 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino told graduating military academy cadets yesterday she may ask them to build schools rather than fight communist rebels, but said she would not hesitate to use them to protect her government. The new president also appealed to insurgents to lay down their arms, and said she would soon formally call on them to rejoin the people in rebuilding our country.

The appeal came as the military reported that at least 290 people have been killed, mostly soldiers and civilians, in rebel activities since Mr Aquino took office 2 weeks ago. The report listed 172 armed encounters, raids, ambushes, liquidations, and harassments.

AQUINO APPEALS FOR 'HUGE DOSE OF PATIENCE'

HK240419 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] In the Philippines, President Corazon Aquino yesterday called on the people power [as heard] to show patience as the Philippines revives from two decades of oppressive rule. The new chief executive called for a huge dose of patience and a realistic understanding that what took 20 years to destroy cannot possibly be rebuilt in 1 month or even 1 year. The president spoke at the commencement ceremony at Saint Scholastica College.

In her address, President Aquino further stressed that in her first 100 days of office, what she hopes to accomplish is to set a firm direction for political normalization and economic recovery while the government strives to maintain the delivery of essential public services. The president cautioned that people power will never be allowed to be misused for the selfish interest of a few, or worse, as a tool for sheer unwarranted harassment, intimidation or personal vendettas.

In another move, President Aquino yesterday approved the retirement of two brigadier generals and nine colonels. Their retirement was effective last March 15. It was based on Presidential Decree 1639 which prescribes the tenure of those in the military service. Those retired were Brigadier Generals Mamarin Talao, and Jose Lopez, and Colonels Ismael Rodrigo, Egores Cepeda, Pedro Elva, Henry Ridad, Reynaldo San Gabriel, Marcos Matakura, Jimmy Bancula, Francisco Agudon and Emilio Cea.

AQUINO LIMITS POWERS OF DIOKNO, PIMENTEL

HK210157 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 20 Mar 86 pp 1, 6

[By Catalino Makabenta]

[Text] President Aquino yesterday clipped the broad powers of the Commission on Good Government and other agencies authorized to sequester private enterprises, including print and broadcast media firms, suspected of being owned by the Marcos family or their business cronies.

Presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag told a press briefing yesterday that the anti-graft body, the Information Ministry and other agencies shall coordinate with the Office of the President as well as the ministries of finance, trade and industry, and labor on procedures to adopt in any sequestration move they may undertake. Coordination with Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez is expected to prevent the economic dislocation of thousands of employees who may be adversely affected by the government's takeover and eventual sale of the sequestered private firms.

In a related move, the President revoked the authority she had delegated to Minister of Local Government Aquilino Pimentel Jr. to appoint or designate local officials or officers-in-charge of local government units. "The final say in the appointment or designation of local officials now lies with President Aquino," Saguisag said. He told local and foreign newsmen that the policy guidelines on government seizure of private property and on the appointment of local officials were agreed upon at yesterday's meeting of the Aquino Cabinet "to tighten procedures in this respect."

Adoption of the new policy on sequestration of private firms came in the wake of public criticism of the information ministry's takeover of Channels 2, 9 and 13 and the Commission on Good Government's order for the sequestration of the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co. and three other telecommunication firms.

Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales had also been reported as saying that the government's sequestration moves against these firms had given rise to legal questions based on the basic right to due process guaranteed under the Bill of Rights. In the face of these legal questions, Gonzales had formed a legal study group to look into the executive order creating the Commission on Good Government and to examine the broad powers granted to it by the President.

Commissioner Raul Daza, who represented the anti-graft body during the Cabinet meeting, said that "those who may feel adversely affected by any sequestration measure, are welcome to meet with the Commission either in a private conference or in a formal public hearing," according to Saguisag.

Other developments during the Cabinet meeting:

-- Mrs. Aquino scheduled a meeting at 4 p.m. yesterday with Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales for another round of discussions on the proposal to constitute the Aquino administration into a revolutionary government. The five-man committee headed by Gonzales had submitted to Mrs Aquino its recommendations on the plan.

Vice President Salvador H. Laurel yesterday defended the right of the new administration to decide on its system of government. In his defense, the foreign minister invoked the sovereign right as well as the competence of the elective rulers of the country to make such a decision.

Diplomatic sources said that certain foreign governments have expressed "misgivings" on the possible formation of a revolutionary form of government.

Advocates of the revolutionary type of government have cited the need to dismantle structures put up by the old Marcos regime that constitute legal impediments in carrying out the Aquino program of reform. In some instance, these structures are still being manned by adherents of the old regime. Only drastic legal steps can cope with such an awesome problem, it was pointed out.

Critics of the revolutionary government, on the other hand, are alarmed by such "short cut" procedure. They urge the retention and eventual change of the existing constitutional setup.

-- Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin, assisted by Central Bank Governor Jose B. Fernandez and Minister of Economic Planning and Development Solita Monsod, briefed the Cabinet on the state of the national economy, but Saguisag refused to give newsmen any inkling of what the finance, economic and monetary authorities said about the country's deteriorating economic condition.

-- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen. Fidel Ramos, Armed Forces chief of staff, assisted by high-ranking military commanders, briefed the Cabinet on the country's security situation, but Saguisag said all matters taken up during the security briefing were classified information. Justifying the decision to classify the present state of national security as top secret, Saguisag said. "I assume it makes sense in any place where there's a security problem."

AQUINO ORDERS DRAFTING OF NEW DEVELOPMENT PLAN

HK220022 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] The government of President Cory Aquino yesterday [21 March] took a strong move to formulate a revised and realistic recovery program through the preparation of a medium-term development plan for 1987 to 1992. President Aquino issued memorandum circular No. 4 directing the National Economic and Development Authority or NEDA to coordinate drafting of the new development plan in cooperation with the different ministries, offices, and instrumentalities of the government, including government-owned and controlled corporations and regional development bodies.

The president said that all sectors of society, like farmers, businessman, professional groups, and members of academe, should be consulted to the fullest extent to obtain their opinions and positions in drafting the new government plan, which will serve as a blueprint for the country's development efforts for the next 5 years.

GOVERNMENT WARNS MARCOS WARLORDS TO DISBAND

HK201601 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 18 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

[By Amando Doronila]

[Text] The government of President Aquino has warned political warlords identified with former President Marcos to disband their private armies "to avoid unnecessary bloodshed."

Vice President Salvador Laurel told THE TIMES in an exclusive interview that the chief of staff, General Fidel Ramos, had sent emissaries to these warlords to lay down their arms in the face of growing defiance by several Marcos regime officials.

Laurel indicated the private armies sought to be disbanded were those of Governor Ali Dimaporo of Lanao del Sur, Governor Armando Gustilo of Negros del Norte, Eduardo Cojuangco, a business associate of the former President, and Ramon Durano of Davao City. Cojuangco is reported to have fled with Marcos and his entourage. Laurel gave the impression that the government's patience was wearing thin over the continued defiance by Dimaporo and Gustilo. He said their belligerence was trying to "destabilize" the new government.

The vice president also said that he would ask the government to take steps to reunify Negros del Norte with Negros Occidental province. Negros del Norte was carved out of Negros Occidental by legislation in the Marcos-controlled Batasang Pambansa in what former opposition MPs denounced as a "gerrymander" to put the north under the control of Gustilo.

The private armies of Dimaporo, Durano, Gustilo and Cojuangco are estimated to number a few thousand people, many armed with high-powered automatic weapons. During the Feb 22-25 people's revolution, General Ramos said that the former chief of staff, General Fabian Ver, had issued arms to men under the control of these warlords, as well as those of former Governor Benjamin Romualdez and Roberto Benedicto, a Marcos crony, in breach of the military chain of command. These arms were issued shortly before the Feb 7 presidential election. Soon after the collapse of the Marcos government, military troops raided a Cojuangco property in Pangasinan and seized several firearms. Laurel said the military had reports of arsenals in other Cojuangco properties in Negros Occidental. Laurel said the government had been using persuasion on the warlords as part of the policy of "avoidance of violence." He said, "We don't want to set precedents leading to a reign of terror," but he indicated that, if persuasion failed, sterner measures would be taken.

An official close to President Aquino has said that one of the top priorities of the new government is the dismantling of the private armies. Provincial warlords and holdover Marcos officials are seen in government quarters as becoming more combative as the administration continues to delay a decision over whether it would proclaim itself a revolutionary government that would exercise extraordinary powers to launch political reforms.

Gustilo had at first handed in his resignation as governor, but withdrew it after the Aquino government wavered on an early decision to replace elected provincial, city and municipal officials, most of them members of the former KBL ruling party. Gustilo has said that what has been called private army could be members of the Civilian Home Defense Forces [CHDF], which augmented military troops. He challenged the military to disband the CHDF, which he said was created by the Armed Forces.

The most insolent of the warlords has so far been Dimaporo. Although he handed over last Thursday 47 rifles, he has continued to declare his fealty to deposed President Marcos. He has not recognized Mrs Aquino as President and has criticized the creation of a commission to recover the laundered assets of Marcos and his cronies. These remarks are understood to be trying the patience of the government, which is encountering increasing resistance from Marcos officials in its campaign to consolidate power after the revolution.

Part of the reason for the growing boldness of Marcos officials to defy the government is its own vacillation to use extraordinary powers flowing from its revolutionary mandate. Laurel conceded that, before economic recovery could be started, there must be political stability, which could be established only after a constitutional basis for the new government was established.

'INDECISIVENESS' SEEN REVIVING MARCOS ELEMENTS

HK210217 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 19 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Marcos Is Back -- in Spirit"]

[Text] Thanks largely to the indecisiveness of the Aquino administration as to the form of government it represents, Mr Ferdinand Marcos is back -- in spirit. The orphaned KBL MPs have emerged from their stunned terror over the 1986 Revolution and are now rather impertinently and impudently challenging President Aquino about the "unconstitutionality" of their impending dissolution. This challenge would have the moral force of a thief who decides to lecture his victim on the rights to private property.

Suddenly, the warlord-governors, who first stole the elections and then in fear and trembling after the Revolution offered their "cooperation" and surrender, have had a change of heart. They are now withdrawing their resignations and making token surrenders of World War II firearms. Some even have the temerity to say they will fight back if removed from office.

The Crony Press, which the Commission on Good Government has announced will be sequestered, are up in arms, finally upholding "freedom of the press" now that theirs is being threatened.

In short, many of the institutions which Mr Marcos nurtured and developed have suddenly awakened from the shock of the 1986 Revolution and are now putting pressure on the government. Even a Marcos threat during the elections -- the resurgence of the communist problem under an Aquino regime -- is now being resurrected by the military establishment in its zeal for tougher tactics against the NPA.

Before all these become unmanageable and create still another political crisis which may bring instability and shaken confidence, the Aquino administration should take positive steps to declare what form of government it operates under and what solutions it envisions for the future. It is pertinent to remind them of that old saw: He who hesitates in crisis, is lost.

ENRILE DEFIES GOVERNMENT SEQUESTRATION ORDER

HK240537 Hong Kong AFP in English 0529 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 24 (AFP) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has clashed openly for the first time with other officials of President Corazon Aquino's Government over a disputed telecommunications firm in which he owned stocks, officials said here Monday. A Defense Ministry spokesman said Mr. Enrile had clashed with the other government officials Friday when he defied a government seizure of the Philippine Communications Satellite Corp. (Philcomsat).

The spokesman, Silvestre Afable, said Mr. Enrile took over as chairman of Philcomsat from ousted strongman Ferdinand Marcos's son Ferdinand Jr. and scolded a government representative checking company records. Mr. Afable added that Mr. Enrile later asserted in a statement that an order to sequester Philcomsat must be lifted since Mr. Marcos was only part-owner of the firm and "other stockholders are involved."

The Aquino government has seized local properties of Mr. Marcos allegedly amassed through corruption and secret control of key businesses. Philcomsat is a lucrative company whose interests span the entire communications sector.

Mr. Enrile's statement said: "It is the duty of everyone to cooperate but it (sequestration) must be done in an orderly manner. We must exercise power in accordance with law and democratic processes."

A BUSINESS DAY newspaper report Monday said the minister had 897 shares in the Philippine Overseas Telecommunications Corp. (POTC), which owns a majority of Philcomsat stocks. The report, confirmed by Mr. Enrile's spokesman, said the Defence Minister had stormed out of a Philcomsat board meeting Friday and ordered Carlos Farrales, head of a task force sent by the government to check company records, to remove seals placed on several doors and vaults. "Under whose authority did you place this seal? Do you have contempt powers? Goddamit, this is a private corporation. Remove those seals. We are not thieves here," Mr. Enrile said, adding that the government was "welcome to sequester" only the 5,400 Philcomsat Marcos shares.

The paper said Mr. Farrales was stunned, lifted the sequestration, and took a seat on the firm's board of directors based on the seized Marcos shares. Presidential palace spokesman and officials of the Commission on Good Government undertaking the sequestrations could not be reached for comment.

Mr. Enrile last month helped lead a civilian-military revolt which toppled Mr. Marcos and installed Mrs. Aquino as the rightful winner of an allegedly rigged February 7 presidential election. Mr. Marcos and his family are now in exile in Hawaii and seeking sanctuary in another country to escape suits filed by Manila to recover their allegedly ill-gotten fortune estimated at five to 10 billion dollars.

MANILA PERSONNEL CHANGE EXPECTED COMPLETE SOON

HK210211 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 19 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel said yesterday he expects to replace all elected Metro Manila mayors and vice mayors, whose terms of office had already expired, on two week's time. He also said that the designations of officers-in-charge [OIC] do not necessarily mean that these same persons could no longer run for the mayoral posts in the next local elections. "The matter of banning OICS from running for local elective posts is still being mulled," he said: "It is not a standing government policy."

Pimentel said that four persons are being considered for Manila OIC. They are MPs Gemiliano Lopez (Tondo), Joselito Atienza and Gonzalo Puyat II, both of the fourth congressional district; and Metro Manila Commission OIC Joey Lina. In Pasay City, Pimentel said three persons -- Eduardo Calixto, Rey Bagatsing and Loran Verano Yap -- are favored. In Coloocan City, MPS Virgilio Robles and Antonio Martinez were contesting the position.

"In Quezon City, the most likely candidates are MP Orlando Mercado (UNIDO) [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] Frigido Lim Jr. and "Sonny" Belmonte," Pimentel said. "OICs have already been named in the other municipalities which comprise Metro Manila." Mario Raymundo is Pasig OIC, and Judge Benjamin Abalos in Mandaluyong. Pimentel said that Teddy Macapagal and Hector Ruiz are being considered for Olongapo City, OIC.

PIMENTEL COMMITTEE ENDORSES NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

HK210145 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Mar 86 p 12

[Text] Local elections will likely be held this November. The five-man committee headed by Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel unanimously recommended during yesterday's Cabinet meeting the holding of local elections this November, despite objections of financial authorities.

But oppositors to the holding of elections, particularly Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin, were prevailed upon and went along with the Pimentel Committee's recommendation for the sake of political stability. But no definite decision has been taken by President Aquino.

Other recommendations of the Pimentel committee to President Aquino are:

- The removal of all appointees to local legislative councils (sanggunian) nationwide;
- The election of delegates to a constitutional convention during local elections, if such convention will be called.
- The recommendation to allow officers in charge (OIC) now being appointed by Pimentel to run in the local elections.

Pimentel's committee is composed of Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales, commissioner for Reorganization Luis Villafuerte, Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda, and Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco. Pimentel declined to announce any new appointment of OICs saying this would be done in batches. The minister disclosed that certain holdovers who refuse to vacate their posts threaten possible bloodbath if they are replaced.

As regards the case of San Juan former mayor Joseph Estrada, Pimentel said: "Eventually he (Estrada) will find out this is not a film-making process." He added that he did not mind Estrada's theatrics because "that is where he is good at. So long as Estrada confines himself to peaceful protest, he's entitled to the protection of the law."

The Ministry of Local Governments [MLG] is using subtle means to persuade holdovers to give up voluntarily. One such means is the issuance of an order which stopped the salaries of holdovers already replaced with OICs.

The latest order is contained in an MLG circular dated March 4 but released only yesterday. It orders all provincial governors, city and municipal mayors and MLG regional directors to refrain from filling vacancies and reorganizing their offices. The freeze order is to allow an MLG technical committee to finish its assessment and come up with recommendations for the local government.

ORIENTAL MINDORO GOVERNOR REFUGES TO VACATE OFFICE

HK210201 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 20 Mar 86 p 10

[By Robert A. Evora]

[Text] Calapan, Oriental Mindoro -- Tension has gripped this capital town as armed followers of the outgoing governor and the designated officer-in-charge have taken since Sunday strategic sniping positions at the provincial motor pool compound, the temporary seat of the provincial government.

Tension flared up when Gov. Hicoblino M. Catly openly defied the order of Local Governments Minister Aquilino G. Pimentel Jr. designating Benjamin "Chippy" Espiritu, an economist and a certified public account, as officer in charge of the provincial government effective last March 3. In defying Pimentel's order, Catly asked Espiritu to produce a written directive instructing him (Catly) to vacate the position and declaring the "Aquino government as a revolutionary form of government."

Espiritu agreed to the offer of the provincial executive that they meet at the office of Minister Pimentel in Manila to thresh out some problems on turnover. However, sources close to Espiritu told the MANILA BULLETIN that Catly did not show up at Pimentel's office as agreed upon. When interviewed by the MANILA BULLETIN at the motor pool, Catly said that he changed his mind, saying that he would "step down on April 10 when he calls a special session of the sangguniang Panlalawigan."

Lawyers Mario de la Cruz and Dante A. Manzo and former Gov. Rodolfo A. Ignacio acted as mediators between Catly and Espiritu who began to show belligerence when their armed followers took strategic snipping positions.

PIMENTEL SEEKS DISARMING, DISBANDMENT OF CHDF

HK230104 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 21 Mar 86 p 2

[By Miguel Genovea]

[Text] Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr. said yesterday that he has proposed to President Aquino the disarming and disbandment of some 35,000 Civilian Home Defense Forces all over the country. Pimentel said that he has also proposed themselves into an "independent" bloc, said that the disbandment of the CHDF is part of the move to dismantle "the tentacles" of former President Marcos. CHDF units were organized under the past administration to provide the first line of defense against rebel forces, particularly in barangays that are located far from military detachments.

He said there was need to return police control to the governors and mayors all over the country to make the police forces more effective in maintaining peace and order in their respective areas. As of now, he said, the local officials have "the responsibility but not the authority" to maintain peace and order in their areas.

Pimentel also:

- Strongly battled for the retention of the Batasan.
- Recommended that local officials designated as officers-in-charge [OICs] should be allowed to run in the coming local elections.
- Expressed confidence that the now ruling party will get a big majority in the coming local polls.
- Proposed immediate action by the President in the reorganization of the Commission on Elections because of the proximity of the local elections. There are proposals to hold the polls in November this year.

Pimentel said that the reason why the President did not announce her decision on the issue whether OICs will be allowed to run in the local elections is that "she is mulling the pros and cons" of the proposal submitted by Pimentel. The Local Governments minister said that if the OICs will not be allowed to run "you immediately create a lameduck." Besides, he said, the bureaucracy "will be reluctant or hesitant to support him, knowing that he will only sit for four to six months." If the OICs will be allowed to run in the elections, he will have an incentive to make good while in office.

LOCSIN ANNOUNCES HALF IN SEQUESTRATION

HK211529 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 21 Mar 86 pp 1, 9

[By Rod Villa, Jr.]

[Text] Information Minister Teodoro Locsin Jr. said last night the government is not considering the sequestration of any more media organizations. He stressed the sequestration of television Channels 2, 9 and 13, and the "DAILY EXPRESS" [DE] and "TIMES JOURNAL" [TJ] publications, all identified as belonging to the Marcos "crony media," was made "solely to protect the interest of the workers, the people and government."

Locsin said any new moves along this line would need the prior concurrence of the Ministries of Trade and Industry, Finance, Defense and Justice, in consultation with his office.

He was interviewed before delivering the keynote address during the induction ceremonies of the Philippine Chamber of Industrial Communicators [PCIC] at the Manila Hotel.

Locsin explained the DE and TJ were sequestered to enable government to determine the real ownership and the legal nature of these organizations. The objective, he said, is to find out if these were illegally acquired, purchased with funds belonging to the people, or are part of the ill-gotten wealth of deposed President Marcos, his family, relatives, business associates, friends or so-called "cronies," in deprivation of the public.

This will involve legal processes which will take some time to resolve, necessitating their sequestration to protect the economic interests of workers and shield the properties from destruction, damage, illegal disposition, and similar moves adverse to the employes, the public and the state, Locsin explained. The entire exercise, the minister said, "is not to kill the media concerns but, on the contrary, to strengthen their viability," he said. But at no time during this transitional period will the government intervene in the editorial policies of the two newspapers, he said.

Locsin said sequestration of DE and TJ "will allow no way for the opposition and other vultures -- crony, alternative or otherwise -- to take undue advantage of the situation by usurping their ownership. "This I will not -- and will never -- allow for as long as I am minister of information," Locsin vowed. He recalled the "bitter experience" he and his father, Teodoro Locsin Sr. publishers of "FREE PRESS," the hardest-hitting pre-martial law weekly magazine, suffered when the Marcos martial law regime killed the publication.

Melanio Mauricio, DE union president, informed Locsin the workers have taken over the management and ownership of the newspaper. But Locsin countered by saying management and ownership are matters that must be resolved legally. He condemned efforts made by a newspaper organization to take undue advantage of the situation by forcing a purchase. "The policy of my government is to allow as many publications as there can be in a free society," Locsin said. "This is the best guarantee that my government can co-exist freely with the people. Isn't it for this that the four-day popular revolt fought?"

He advised DE unionists instead to turn their energies toward the survival of the newspaper, to concern themselves with such hard facts as advertising and other revenue sources. "Stay out there, the better to plug it out with the other newspapers, clean and fair, in the open media market," he said.

Locsin urged the PCIC to harness its pool of talents and resources in "delivering the right message in helping the government communicate its noble objectives." He said the Aquino government has "buckled down to the really hard work: Top echelon posts have been filled with men and women imbued with the ideals of our crusade." "The many-faceted vestiges of the Marcos dictatorship are being swept away and the form of government -- one that would best suit our nation's goals -- is under careful study.

COLUMNIST LAUDS PROFITSHARING IDEAS OF MINISTER

HK211505 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Mar 86 p 4

["Here and Now" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "A New Deal for Labor"]

[Text] Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez is causing stomach cramps and indigestion among some people because of his radical views on labor. After only several days in office, he has come out in favor of profit-sharing, and been reported to have described some multinational employers as "exploiters."

I doubt the wisdom of officially calling anyone an "exploiter." But I find Sanchez's idea about profitsharing most refreshing. He is correct in addressing the fundamental question of labor-capital relations, and I hope he will find enough support in labor-capital relations, and I hope he will find enough support in the Cabinet, and in the legislature. Of course, he must know that what he says means trouble.

Some owners of capital will find the idea unthinkable, and try to discredit it as too ideologically inspired. They will be naturally afraid that profit-sharing would cut down their profits, and make it harder than ever for them to bargain with the unions. Already some of them are saying that Sanchez seems much too comfortable with the Left, or does not seem to worry enough about leftist infiltration of the labor unions. True or not, this last point is a separate question. Whether Sanchez is inclined to be soft or hard on communist infiltration of the unions does not, and should not, affect the merit of his views on profit-sharing. You do not go to Marx or any of the apostles of socialism for this. If you are a practising Catholic Christian, you learn this from your Church's social doctrine.

The Church, rather than Marx, has always taught the primacy of man over created things, of labor over capital. Unless this relationship is affirmed, human labor will be treated as nothing more than a commodity, and the worker no better than a beast. There will be no morality in the workplace, and very little chance for it outside the workplace either.

Is it just that the person who owns capital should share the fruits of his capital with those who merely supply their labor? This is precisely the point on which every part of the argument turns. There is no material possession that man truly owns; everything is a product of labor; and man, when he possesses anything, is merely a steward of his possessions. You cannot take it with you, as the saying goes; some people can't even take it past the U.S. customs.

The concept of capital, as the encyclical LABOREM EXERCENS (1981) puts it, includes not only the natural resources placed at man's disposal. It also includes the whole collection of means by which man appropriates natural resources and transforms them in accordance with his needs and humanizes them. It is man's experience and intellect that are responsible for the development of all the means of production, from the most primitive to the most modern. Thus, everything that is at the service of work is the result of work itself -- the historical heritage of human labor.

It is only logical therefore that the rights of labor should never be sacrificed on the altar of capital. The worker has a right not only to a just wage, but rather to a just family wage, meaning to say a wage that allows his family to live a dignified human existence. This is the minimum. After this, he has a right to look forward to an eventual sharing of the ownership, control and profits of the enterprise, so that he eventually ceases working solely for "others," and begins working for himself in the end.

In proposing a more dignified position for labor, Sanchez has a duty to point out that he does not and will not encourage class struggle as a means of settling disputes, and that wherever interests clash, he will lend his office to solutions that take into account the overriding demands of the public welfare.

Sanchez is right in upholding the right to strike as a fundamental right that should never be impaired. But he should also recognize that strikes are a good solution to problems only for as long as no better solutions have been found. We cannot remain content with workers who have the right to strike. We must seek to bring about a more perfect relationship between labor and capital so that it will no longer become necessary for workers to strike in order to get what is due them.

While acknowledging the just rights of labor, we must make a distinction between labor in the abstract and the workers as they exist in their own persons. We must avoid a situation in which some labor union bureaucracy becomes so powerful while the workers themselves remain weak and get nothing. The freedom of the workers to organize must include their freedom not to be part of a monopolistic unified trade union, which seeks to stifle pluralism and freedom within a given industry, or within the society itself.

Membership in a trade union must enhance the worker's dignity as an individual and reflect his freedom to make his own decisions. His union must speak for him without becoming an opponent of the state or a substitute for a political party or parliament. In one word, any new deal for labor must first and last be a new deal for the individual worker, not just for some high-sounding unionism.

PNA REPORT ON FILIPINO STRIKE AT U.S. BASES

BK240521 Manila PNA in English 0512 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 24 (PNA) -- Some vital operations of U.S. Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base in northern Philippines have been paralyzed following last Friday's strike by some 20,000 Filipino civilian employees. Crippled by the strike were the food and recreational facilities of the U.S. military bases, including bakeries.

The labor regional office said the paralyzation had forced U.S. military personnel to take over jobs deserted by striking Filipino employees. The employees had been asking for a new collective bargaining agreement which had remained unacted upon by U.S. military authorities.

Also affected by the strike was the transportation service in the two military bases. Filipino drivers have reportedly walked out and joined the truckers to press their demands for a new package of benefits. The Labor Ministry said it had received reports that U.S. military authorities had smuggled scabs to take the place of striking workers.

U.S. SINCERITY ON MARCOS WEALTH PROBE DOUBTED

HK211225 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 15 Mar 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] The government is entertaining serious doubts on the seriousness of the United States Government in the repatriation of the ill-gotten wealth of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos. In an interview, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo expressed fears that the ongoing efforts of the U.S. Government to uncover and return the Marcos fortune to the Philippines may end up like the hidden wealth investigation conducted against the deposed Shah Reza Pahlavi of Iran. After a long drawn investigation, the government of Ayatollah Khomeini recovered only an insignificant portion of the late Shah's assets in the United States.

Arroyo appeared dissatisfied with the U.S. government's efforts. "What they are doing is merely to freeze the assets....That's the same thing they did to the Shah's assets," he said. "We hope the U.S. authorities will not treat us in the same manner that it treated Khomeini in relation to the Shah's wealth," Arroyo said. "We hope that consistent with U.S. laws on procedure, the U.S. government will move more swiftly and meaningfully to help us recover the hidden wealth of the Marcoses," the executive secretary added.

Arroyo pointed out that U.S. authorities should be very interested in flushing out ex-President Marcos' hidden assets because "the money stolen by Marcos came from the U.S. government in the form of loans."

The doubts of the government on the effectiveness of the hidden wealth investigation in the U.S. was one of the reasons why President Aquino dispatched Good Government Minister Jovito Salonga to the U.S. to complement American efforts and to gather evidence on his own.

PHILCOMSAT REPORTEDLY PAID MILLIONS TO MARCOS JR

HK210139 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Mar 86 p 14

[By Ramon R. Isberto]

[Text] Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr., son of the ousted President, and his special assistant received some P8.37 million in checks from the Philippine Communications Satellite Corp [Philcomsat], in the six-month period starting last September, according to fragmentary documents obtained by a government task force probing the sequestered telecommunications firm.

The records were found at Philcomsat's Makati head office last Monday. Along with photo-copies of these checks, newsmen were also shown four others issued and cashed during the same period on a "pay to cash" basis. These checks were for P12,260,405.47.

The task force from the Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG] is now looking for documentary evidence that would link the telecommunications company to former President Marcos and his business associates. Team members said they could not as yet ascertain the purpose of the fund release because they have not been granted access to the company's file of general vouchers.

A senior Philcomsat official who requested anonymity said there was no anomaly involved in the issuance of these checks. He stressed that these were "advances" approved by the firm's board of directors upon the request of the younger Marcos, who was then Philcomsat chairman. Most of the checks with named recipients were actually issued in favor of Lemuel M. Miravalles, Bongbong's special assistant at Philcomsat and director general of the National Manpower and Youth Council.

Based on the records, Miravalles was issued four checks in January and February totaling some P6.5 million. The first dated Jan 15 was for P500,000; the second, dated Jan 22, was for P2 million; the third for P1.5 million was dated Jan 29 and the fourth dated Feb 5 was for P2.5 million. Ferdinand Jr., on the other hand, was issued a check dated Sept 25, 1985 worth P1,872,021.38.

Of the four "pay to cash" checks, the largest was issued Sept 18, 1985 and cashed Nov 19, 1985; it was worth P9,919,439.60. The other three are a check dated Sept 25, 1985 worth P236,465.87; one worth P 2 million dated Nov 15, and another issued Feb 10 worth P304,500. All the checks were issued against deposits in the Traders Royal Bank branch in the Telecoms Complex where Philcomsat is headquartered.

PCGG task force team members claimed that the firm's officials and staff have been "totally uncooperative" in the conduct of the investigation. They complained that their work has been hampered by the refusal of firm officials to turn over company financial and other records which they consider vital in piecing together the firm's corporate affairs.

The Philcomsat official said, however, that the management is cooperating in granting access to the records requested by the good government commission. He added, however, that they cannot be given blanket access to the company's records since these would include documents that reveal the firm's "trade secrets." He stressed that Philcomsat is virtually a privately-owned company that has almost no outstanding obligations to the government.

He added that the company has asked the PCGG to revise or lift the freeze order imposed on the firm. He warned that the government must exercise caution in its actions because its investigation may adversely affect the rights of private parties involved in Philcomsat.

Ferdinand Jr. became Philcomsat chairman in 1982 as a result of an agreement under which Philcomsat bought the remaining shares of the National Development Co. as treasury stocks. Philcomsat paid a down payment of about P36 million, with the balance to be settled through semiannual installments over the next four years. The completion of that payment process will thus make the Philippine Overseas Telecommunications Corp., a fully private holding firm, the sole owner of Philcomsat.

MARCOS' PAPERS LIST IMELDA AS SUCCESSOR

HK211139 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] In Washington, it was revealed that former President Marcos used some 1.5 million dollars of intelligence funds for his travels abroad and had planned to designate his wife Imelda as his successor. The revelations were made by Congressman Stephen Solarz, head of the American investigation into the Marcos family wealth. Solarz referred to evidence gathered from documents taken by U.S. Customs from Marcos who had brought them when he began his exile in Hawaii. The papers also contained a secret decree which would turn over power to a commission headed by Imelda Marcos in the event that Mr Marcos would die.

OPLE CALLS FOR DEADLINE ON REORGANIZATION

HK210207 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 20 Mar 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] Bulacan MP Blas F. Ople yesterday called on President Corazon Aquino to set a deadline for the reorganization of the government and restore the principle of the security of tenure for all civil servants. In an interview with a Japanese television network, Ople explained that in the end, President Aquino will have to rely on a "secure highly motivated bureaucracy" to translate her program into action at the level where this counts most -- the day-to-day services to the common people.

He admitted that a revolutionary status presents a rare opportunity to achieve speedy personnel reforms not possible in a normal constitutional setting but this will not prevent the President from setting a deadline beyond which the security of tenure for government employees will be deemed to apply. Erring employees can still be removed in accordance with law for cause, Ople said.

Now head of a newly formed party, Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas [PNP], Ople said that while the drive to unmask and punish previous graft and corruption should continue, this should be matched by an "equal order and visible concern for lifting the nation from its economic stalemate." He said the Aquino government should come out with clear priorities in the economic field, a framework of action in which both entrepreneurs and workers can be challenged to make their own contributions. "The president has the perfect momentum to excite popular participation in economic development and she must conserve the opportunity to channel these fresh energies productive goals," Ople said.

In his wide-ranging interview, Ople also said that:

1. Japan has a responsibility to join the U.S. in a Marshall Plan scheme to accelerate Philippine industrial development. He said Japan is a major beneficiary of the mutual security treaty between the Philippines and the U.S.

2. The Aquino government deserves the support of all Filipinos in accelerating the adoption of a new Constitution which will terminate "an awkward and potentially risky" revolutionary status which is already proving a deterrent to both domestic and foreign investment.

3. The KBL faces an uncertain future because of its links with deposed President Marcos. But he said the KBL has the ability to metamorphose into a great party by taking seriously its opposition role under a two-party system of government. He said the new party formed by KBL reformists, the PNP, will fulfill that role.

4. The new party has been invited to send a three-man delegation to Tokyo in April by the New Democratic Party, which is coalesced with the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

KBL MP RONO RESIGNS AS BATASAN MAJORITY LEADER

HK210159 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 20 Mar 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] MP and former Local Government Minister Jose A. Rono yesterday paved the way for a possible reorganization of the Batasan leadership with his "irrevocable" resignation as majority leader of the chamber. Rono in a formal letter to the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan also relinquished his post as secretary general of the KBL in order, he said, to give party members a free hand to choose their new leaders.

The Samar legislator, however, assured fellow KBL members that he will continue with "the same vigor and interest" in serving the KBL and in advancing the KBL platform in the legitimate state of legislative process. In resigning as majority leader of the Batasan. Rono said he does not want to stand in the way of an "unhampered reorganization of its officers to reflect the present transition of government."

On the question of retaining his KBL membership, Rono declared in his letter that he was not turning his back on the KBL that has "nurtured my sense of political leadership for a number of years." He added: "I feel I have responsibility to the KBL local officials, the governors, the city and municipal mayors, the Sangguniang Bayan members, the baranggay captains and our precinct leaders who have supported the party all these years."

Asked about his perception on the three KBL groups actively positioning themselves vis-a-vis the Aquino government, the former local government chief said that these moves are confined to current Batasan members trying to forge a modus vivende with the present administration.

KBL ALLIANCE TO GIVE AQUINO BATASAN MAJORITY

HK210223 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Mar 86 p 12

[Text] A grand alliance or coalition will be formed by 73 reformist Kilusang Bagong Lipunan MPs to give President Aquino a working and decisive majority in the Batasang Pambansa. In a closed-door meeting yesterday at the Holiday Inn, the group decided to set up a three-man committee to draft the terms and mechanics of the alliance-coalition agreement with the Aquino government.

If the alliance-coalition materializes, the 73 former KBL members plus the 57 Aquino MPs will constitute a "clear majority" in the present Batasan. In fact the new grouping will give the Aquino government a clear two-thirds in the Batasan. The numerical superiority of the alliance-coalition will ensure that the Aquino government can propose and enact legislation without fear of a parliamentary veto. In some cases, it can even amend the Constitution.

The formal signing of the alliance-coalition between the 73 former KBL MPs and the 57 Aquino minority is expected to diminish the clamor for the declaration of a revolutionary government. The alliance-coalition will give the Aquino government the clear majority in the Batasan and this will effectively crush efforts of Marcos loyalists to block Mrs. Aquino's legislative program for a speedy economic recovery, national reconciliation and the campaign against insurgency.

It was learned that the alliance-coalition will adopt the name of "Alliance of the Majority Party." The reformist KBL MPs led by Manuel Garcia, Alfonso Reyno and Jose Zubiri were named to draft the terms and mechanics of the new political coalition and the broad areas of cooperation with their counterparts from the Aquino camp, namely Ministers Hernando Perez and Luis Villafuerte and MP Igmidio Tanjuatco Jr.

Zubiri said the 73 MPs will give full support to the Aquino government's political and economic program. He said that with the new political grouping, it is expected that Batasan deliberations will be livelier. They also agreed to the retention of the question hour and privilege speeches. Zubiri said that "we will never be the stumbling block to any of the Aquino programs."

The formation of the alliance-coalition may dampen fears of a "possible insurrection" from the KBL in the Batasan which is one of the main reasons for the Aquino government's considering the proclamation of a revolutionary government and the possible dissolution of the Batasan.

THIRD KBL FACTION FORMS, LEAD BY DAVAO MP

HK230058 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 21 Mar 86 pp 1, 6

[By Teddy Owen]

[Text] A 59-man independent bloc of the Batasang Pambansa, which had severed all relations with President Marcos and the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) declared yesterday it was ready to form a new majority with the opposition "if we are invited." The independent bloc headed by MP Alejandro Almendras (Davao del Norte) also created a 12-man nationwide committee and told representatives of the newly created Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas, it would not agree to form a new party or join forces with them. The independents signed a three-point manifesto.

Also present at the gathering of the bloc yesterday at the Club Filipino in Greenhills, San Juan, Metro Manila was Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel, who assured them that every effort would be made to retain good and qualified local executives who had served their constituents well in the past.

In the course of the meeting, Almendras admitted having received 10 days ago a telephone call from former President Marcos in Hawaii but said that he had told the President he (Almendras) has disassociated himself from the KBL and was now an independent. The Almendras views received the support of Batasan assistant Majority Floorleader Rodolfo Albano, and Antonio Diaz and MPs Ricardo Abiera, Edelmiro Amante, Manolito Asok, Andres Bustamante, Emerito Calderon, Vicente Cerilles, Teodulo Natividad, Flores Bayot, Eladio Chato, Angel Concepcion, Concordio Diel, Victor Dominguez, Ramon Durano III, Bienvenido Ebarle, Hernando Faberes, Roberto Gatuslao, Rancap Wenceslao Lagumbay, Ramon Lapez, Guardson Lood, Hussein Loong, Regalado Maambong, Alfredo Maranon, Artemio Mate, Constantino Navarro, Jose Neri, David Puzon, Democrito Plaza, Edith Rabat, Henry Regalado, Adelino Sitoy, Alberto Veloso, Fernando Veloso, Luisito Patalinjug, and Vincente Valley.

Forty-three assemblymen signed the manifesto. The rest of the 59 MPs who had originally supported the formation of the bloc were either in the provinces or called to say they would sign later. A small group of the PNP led by Antonino Roman attended the conference and later held a caucus in the same meeting room. They sought to influence the independents to support the Ople program.

However, MP Fernando Veloso made it clear that the independents believed at the moment that the formation of a new party was irrelevant and unnecessary "because the political situation was fluid." The working committee created by the independents is headed by Almendras with MPs Navarro and Cerilles as vice chairman. MP Amante is secretary general with Maambong as assistant secretary general. Finance officer is Democrito Plaza with Puzon as assistant finance officer.

Almendras said the organization was a "loose group" of former KBLs who had divorced themselves completely from the party and who expressed readiness to cooperate with the new government and enact programs "that would redound to the good of the people."

When asked whether he had received feelers from the new government to form a new working majority, Veloso said he was unaware of such a feeler. He added, however, "We are ready to form a new majority if we are invited."

It was held likely, however, that the independents would be the nucleus under which the new majority in the Batasan would be formed.

"We can act independently of each other but we'll act together if a consensus is reached," Veloso said. "Our cooperation with the Aquino administration would be based on the needs of the people and in accordance with democratic processes." Almendras said the bloc no longer considered itself subject to President Marcos. Diel said the bloc was a "political group" but not a party. He added the political group will be in operation in the Batasan, but each member of the group may act independently outside of the chamber.

REFORM IN GOVERNMENT, AGRICULTURE SOUGHT BY SISON

Urges Multiparty System

HK211223 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 15 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] The founding chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] yesterday urged the development of a multi-party system in the Philippines to open up the government to "all forces". Jose Ma. Sison also batted for the holding of a constitutional convention where "all sectors and all national democratic forces" are represented to insure a fundamental law that fully supports the Bill of Rights and negations, such the infamous Amendment 6 of the Marcos Constitution are totally banned or eliminated.

Speaking during a "Dialog with the Left" sponsored by the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [New People's Alliance] and the August 21 Movement in Makati, Sison also warned the Aquino government of the dangers that may arise on the unresolved tension within its ranks. The erstwhile CPP chairman, a beneficiary of people power which toppled finally from power President Marcos, also called for the continued growth of people power into a force that would see to the "democratic tendencies of the Aquino government to develop further."

Sison in advocating a multi-party system however was undecided on whether to recommend a return to the presidential form of government or retain the present parliamentary system. He noted that "at present, I see no force that can tangle with such forces (the people's support and the Church's for Mrs. Aquino)" and added that the Church is "there to block any anti-democratic forces from the side of Marcos, the military or other elements within the government."

The cause-oriented groups could be the "hard core" of (a sustained) people power to keep helping oppose the "anti-democratic forces." He also urged the Aquino government to "totally dismantle the fascist dictatorship structures."

Industrialization Needed

HK211227 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 16 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] Antipolo, Rizal -- Alleged former Communist Party of the Philippines Chairman Jose Ma. Sison yesterday said that agrarian unrest will explode if Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin goes ahead with his proposed "plantation economy." Speaking before delegates to the Nationalist Alliance's [NA] 3rd National Congress, Sison stressed that the poor peasants will only be made more impoverished by a country that depends solely on agricultural development without national industrialization.

Sison said that the country needs to build industries to develop its self-reliance, and not "a paradise of oranges, mangoes and shrimps." Sison also explained that the farmers should be given alternative sources of income in seasons where there are expected to be no harvests.

The land being tilled cannot be expanded and the crops that can be planted are limited to two-three kinds with the amount also subject to availability of land, geographical location and climate, he noted. "Industry must absorb surplus in labor," Sison stressed. He added that if the plantations are expanded, as the Marcos regime tried and did, "agrarian unrest will explode to armed rebellion" as it did during Marcos' days.

Sison also suggested that there be an open credit system for the distribution of agricultural products to alleviate the already sorry state of the farmers. "Agricultural inputs must be produced in the country and it should be priced low so that we will not have to rely on imported products," Sison said.

Meanwhile, Navy Capt. (ret.) Danilo Vizmanos, during the NA pre-congress, pressed for the implementation of structural changes in the armed forces. He also pushed for an immediate cut in the military budget and personnel to the 1972 level and the scrapping of the counterinsurgency program Oplan Katatagan.

PKP OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED BY CZECH PAPER

AU211035 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Mar 86 p 7

[Report on interview with Augusto Miranda, politburo member of the Communist party of the Philippines, by RUDE BRAVO staff journalist Milos Krejci: "Testimony From the Philippines" -- date and place not given]

[Text] Comrade Augusto Miranda, member of the politburo of the Communist Party of the Philippines [PKP], who arrived on Tuesday [18 March] as his party's delegate to the 17th CPCZ Congress, gave an interview to our newspaper, in which he dealt with the current situation in the Philippines and with the recent events that led to the overthrow of President Marcos.

Marcos' downfall was inevitable, Comrade Miranda said. As soon as it emerged that the 7 February elections were falsified, the collapse of the Marcos regime was only a question of time. Today the situation in the Philippines is relatively calm. The new government of President Aquino has come to power thanks to the revolt led by General Ramos and Defense Minister Enrile. However, in the country there are still people who are loyal to Marcos.

One also has to recall the fact that the elections were called in a situation when Marcos' position was already hopeless -- and under U.S. pressure. Today it is clear that the Americans played a considerable role in ensuring the success of the revolt and Marcos' fall. When everything was over, the last thing they could do for their puppet was to provide him a safe escape and asylum in the United States.

It looks like Washington has taken to its heart the lessons from Iran and Nicaragua, that is, above all, not to identify itself with a despotic ruler, regardless of how strongly pro-American he is. And the moment it is obvious that a dictator must fall, let go of him quickly, again regardless of how pro-American he is, and orient toward more moderate forces in the country. That is the game Washington plays.

Thus, the fall of Marcos was not only the consequence of popular anger. The fact that the dictator lost American support also played a role, and contributed to the fall of a staunch ally of the United States. In this connection one also has to recall that the Filipino Army, which also played its part in the recent events, was created by the United States. For 4 decades we were an American colony, and after the war the Army was under the influence of American advisers, who also organized secret services in our country. Thus, it is no wonder that the Army is strongly anticommunist and General Ramos has made an anticommunist speech on television even as the government was being changed.

I would like to draw attention to another important aspect, Comrade Miranda continued. The Western information media, especially the American media, report very extensively about the secret fortune of the former President Marcos. They estimate it at one, and even two or more billion dollars. There also exists a second "hidden fortune." It is the property which supranational companies sucked out, and still are sucking out, of the Philippines and its peoples.

In our country there is a neocolonialist economy, and as a consequence of it the situation of our people is desperate. Here is a fact: In our country there are 483 foreign banks. According to official information our foreign debt stands at \$26 billion, but \$30 to 35 billion is a more realistic figure. The interest alone, which we are unable to pay, is around \$3 billion annually.

Regarding our party's attitude toward the present regime, we expressed it in an open letter to president Corazon C. Aquino. We say in the letter: "... We do not hide the fact that we waged an active campaign against the recently concluded election process. We did not vote for Marcos because of his dirty past and his subordination to the International Monetary Fund and other external forces. We also did not vote for you, being convinced that the program of the government proposed by you seemed to be not only too vague, it also did not differ much from the program dictated by the IMF and asserted by Mr Marcos, which caused immense suffering to our fellow citizens. We hope that the actions of your government will prove that our doubts are misplaced. Although there is no doubt that your government enjoys the support of Washington, which created the Marcos regime, a force that has outlived its usefulness, on the other hand it cannot be denied that your government was swept to power as the consequence of popular support. Therefore -- of all the Philippines presidents -- you are in an exceptional position to show greater independence from the external dicatate which ruined your predecessor."

Today, Comrade Miranda added, our fundamental problem, is foreign economy hegemony, and that is a problem that can be overcome only by a government oriented toward economic independence. Thus far there are no signs that any one is counting on such a program. To date the government has not dealt with agricultural reform, land reform, and other questions which remain the funamental problems of the people of the Philippines.

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